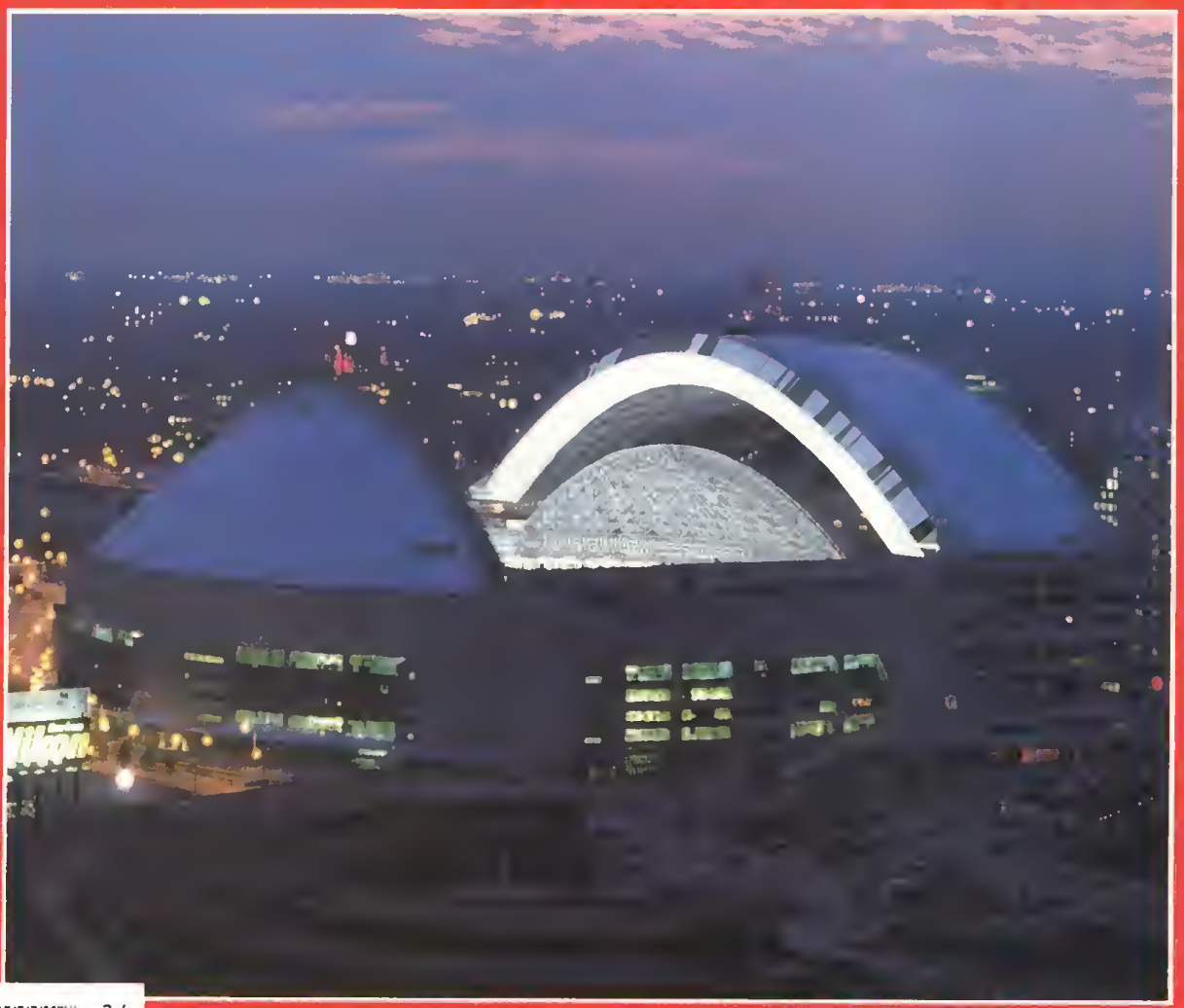
CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE JUNE 12, 1989 $2

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THE SHOWDOWN IN BEIJING

PLAY BALL!

Toronto Opens Its Giant SkyDome



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE JUNE 12 1989 VOL 102 NO 24

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COVER

PLAY BALL!

After a week of suspense over whether it would be ready in time, Toronto's $500-million SkyDome opened on the weekend with a gala ceremony. A multipurpose stadium that will eventually incorporate a luxury hotel, the SkyDome—the new home of the Toronto Blue Jays and the Toronto Argonauts—can also host rock concerts and conventions. It is the world's first major stadium with a fully retractable roof. — 40

CANADA

DAMAGE CONTROL

When reports of budget secrecy breaches reached the Prime Minister's Office, the man in charge of damage control was chief of staff Stanley Hartt. Now, instead of subsiding, controversy is building—and critics inside and outside the Tory caucus are second-guessing Hartt's judgment. — 14





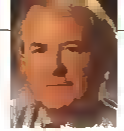
WORLD

A BLOODBATH IN BEIJING

Nearly two months of peaceful demonstrations ended dramatically and violently when armed troops ignored the pleas of their fellow citizens and marched into Tiananmen Square. Firing into the crowd of mostly students, the massacre left hundreds of dead and wounded — 22

COVER PHOTO BY MARK O'NEILL/CANADA WIDE

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A Place For The Times

Its critics have charged that it is too big, too expensive and that it was built in the wrong place—if indeed it should ever have been built at all. Certainly, the financial costs of erecting the SkyDome, a stadium that will be primarily identified as the home field for professional baseball and football teams, have been high—as much as $500 million. But communities also need buildings and institutions that can serve as a source of pride, and places that are readily accessible to the majority of people. The SkyDome goes some way toward meeting those criteria. As their peers around the world looked on, Canadian architects, designers, engineers and other workers solved the technical problems of covering a huge stadium with a retractable roof.

Then they erected a building that can be enjoyed by anyone who can meet the price of an outfield ticket at a Blue Jays game—$4. The stadium's assertive presence indicates what can be done through collective effort and determination—ingredients that are vital to the solution of such problems as the lack of affordable housing. Even the prospect of 70 000 fans leaving the building and causing instant traffic grid lock can be approached with some equanimity: lively, vibrant cities are meant to be crowded. For Opening Notes Editor Malcolm Gray, who organized the cover package and wrote the main story, the SkyDome's Saturday-night opening marked the second time that he had attended domed stadium inaugurals in Canada: he was also on hand at the opening of Vancouver's B.C. Place in 1983. Said Gray: "We live in secular times, and structures like the SkyDome are the equivalent of the cathedrals that were raised during the Middle Ages." Added Assistant Editor Anne Steacy, whose story surveys the other covered stadiums across the continent, "It was fascinating to see how the technology has developed since the Houston Astrodome went up in 1965."



Steacy, Gray and Associate Editor Barbara Wickens: the cathedrals of a secular age

Kevin Doyle

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LETTERS

'UNDERSIZED JOURNALISTS'

I believe John Turner could have been one of our best prime ministers but for undersized journalists. Fine and dandy to write a positive article after he is dead politically ("A Vanishing Breed," From the Editor's Desk, May 15). No one can deny that Turner is an honest, compassionate, brilliant gentleman with integrity and dedication. He has most of the qualities so dearly lacking in modern politics. Maybe it is asking too much of a Tory-oriented magazine such as *Maclean's* to try a little harder to be more objective.

Garnet Bloomfield,
Ilderton, Ont

LIFE BY THE LAKE

Regarding Allan Fotheringham's column "Protecting a city from its lake" (May 22), he is only 99 5-per-cent correct when he writes that Torontonians can't see the water beside which their city is built. For the 0.5 per cent of us who live in the area known as the Beach, its proximity to Lake Ontario, with a three-kilometre boardwalk between the parkland and the sand, was probably one of the primary reasons for our choice to live here. I hope that Fotheringham will come to the end of Queen Street East to see the water for himself.

Richard Holland
Toronto

BENIGN CONSERVATION

As a member of the committee that worked on the Kierans report on Canadian energy policy, it is gratifying to read Diane Francis's column "A spectacular hand in a high-stakes game" (May 15). Unfortunately, in enthusing over our export potential, Francis missed the key point: Canada's largest and most environmentally benign source of energy is conservation. Over the past decade, energy efficiency has "produced" more energy than all new sources put together—and with next to no adverse environmental impact. Unfortunately, of all the hands that nature has dealt us, energy efficiency is the one that this government seems most reluctant to play.

David Brooks,
Ottawa

AN ACT OF AGEISM

What upsets me deeply in Carolyn Davis's rather sharp attack on Barbara Amiel's comments on the sexual harassment case at the University of Toronto ("Recognizing rights," Letters, May 15) is Davis's use of the phrase "women of my generation." She does not tell us what generation she is speaking about. My image of Davis tells me that she is of a younger generation than Amiel. I hate to say this, but there is an implication in Davis's remark that Amiel is nothing but an old hag. This is ageism of the worst kind. Amiel and I are of the same generation and were once fellow students at the University of Toronto. I cannot give my age because that would reveal Amiel's age, and that would be both ungentlemanly and an act of ageism. Suffice it to say that Amiel is now, and will always be, one of the most attractive women of my generation. I'm looking forward to sharing a nursing home with her. Alas, I'm sure she is not looking forward to sharing a nursing home with me.

Larry Zolf
Toronto



Turner: 'a gentleman with integrity'

A STUNNING HEROINE

You refer to Helena Bonham Carter's character in *A Room With a View* as "the aloof love interest" ("Dropping self-esteem," People, May 15). While the term 'love interest" is aptly used when the main character (a man) carries on the important work of the world (politics, fighting, hunting crocodiles) and a role is written for the female of the species as an excuse for sex, it hardly applies here. In this era, when a lot of men are making thoughtful movies *about* women, must the female protagonists still hear themselves described as the love interest? Lucy is the *heroine* of *A Room With a View*, no matter how stunning and aloof she is.

Bryn Harris,
Kingston, Ont

PASSAGES



DIED: U.S. congressman **Claude Pepper**, 88, champion of the elderly, sick and poor over a 60-year political career, of stomach cancer in a Washington, D.C., hospital. First elected to the Senate from Florida in 1936 and a representative from Miami since 1962, Pepper achieved an international reputation through his fiery oratory, razor-sharp wit and dramatic flair. He fought for landmark legislation that established the American social security system as well as its Medicare and Medicaid federal health care programs for the aged and indigent. One of Pepper's last major achievements was sponsoring legislation in 1986 that effectively abolished mandatory retirement.

CHARGED: **Carl Gustav Christer Pettersson**, 42, with the murder of former Swedish prime minister **Olof Palme**, who was shot in the back while walking home from a movie theatre with his wife in Stockholm on Feb. 28, 1986. Pettersson, an unemployed Swedish laborer with a history of criminal violence and drug abuse, has been in custody since December.

DIED: Prominent Nova Scotia businessman and philanthropist **William (Bill) Sobey**, 61, suddenly of heart failure in Salt Lake City. He worked his way up through the ranks of the family firm, Sobeys Inc., a major Atlantic-provinces supermarket chain founded by his father, **Frank Sobey**, and was its chief executive officer from 1974 to 1985.

DIED: **Zinka Milanov**, 83, one of the opera world's leading dramatic sopranos for nearly 30 years until her retirement in 1966, of a stroke in hospital near her New York City home.

DIED: **Owen Lattimore**, 88, the American China scholar who was falsely accused by then-Senator **Joseph McCarthy** of being a Soviet spy, in hospital near his Pawtucket, R.I., home. Lattimore—who grew up in China—did not graduate from university but nevertheless spent most of his life teaching and wrote 14 books on Asian affairs.

DIED: Canadian tapestry artist **Helen Gregor**, 67, whose works hang in the National Gallery of Canada and other collections around the world, of a heart attack while travelling in Seoul.

LETTERS

FEAR OF BRAGGING

Congratulations. You have succeeded admirably in perpetrating the old Canadian tradition of denigrating one of our own people who has done us proud with his extraordinary gift ("The enigma variations," Special Report, May 15). Granted, you were only printing excerpts from Otto Friedrich's biography of Glenn Gould, but surely he presented a broader spectrum of Gould's life than the rather tawdry selection you chose to print. What about his early years, his happier days, and how his talent developed? We should be literally bursting with pride that a Canadian gave to the world beauty rarely found anywhere. Why are we Canadians (even our weekly newsmagazine) always so afraid to brag about one of our own?

Elizabeth R. Keith,
St. Catharines, Ont.

Two issues of *Maclean's* presented widely divergent approaches to the subject of musical genius Glenn Gould. In the Oct. 18, 1982, issue, shortly after his death, three articles gave proper summations of this artist's great and many-facetted contributions to music. Those were of real value to readers. On May 15, 1989, excerpts from a book delved into personal matters—shall we say for the benefit of the curious? While living, Gould intensely desired privacy, and it would seem both appropriate and appreciative that we, the beneficiaries of his musical legacy, should still respect that wish.

Beth Cool,
Victoria

IN SEARCH OF SAFE STREETS

After reading your series of gang articles in the May 22 issue ("Gang Terror," Cover), I was annoyed to find sensationalist finger-pointing rather than a solid assessment of why gangs develop and how we can prevent or redirect them. There seemed to be little constructive commentary in the articles. I fear that sort of reporting isolates the problem to a police-gang level rather than as an issue that all levels of society must learn to cope with. As many skinheads come from affluent areas as from downtown hovels. We all have to learn to deal with street violence. The first step is personal intolerance for it. When you see a stranger being mugged, don't walk by. Make some noise. Do something. Educate yourselves and your children. Make our streets safe.

Andres Musta,
North York, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Maclean Hunter Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

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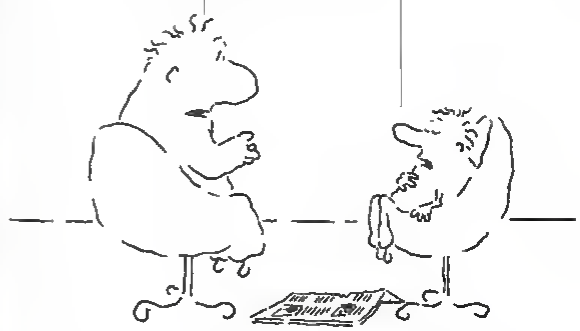
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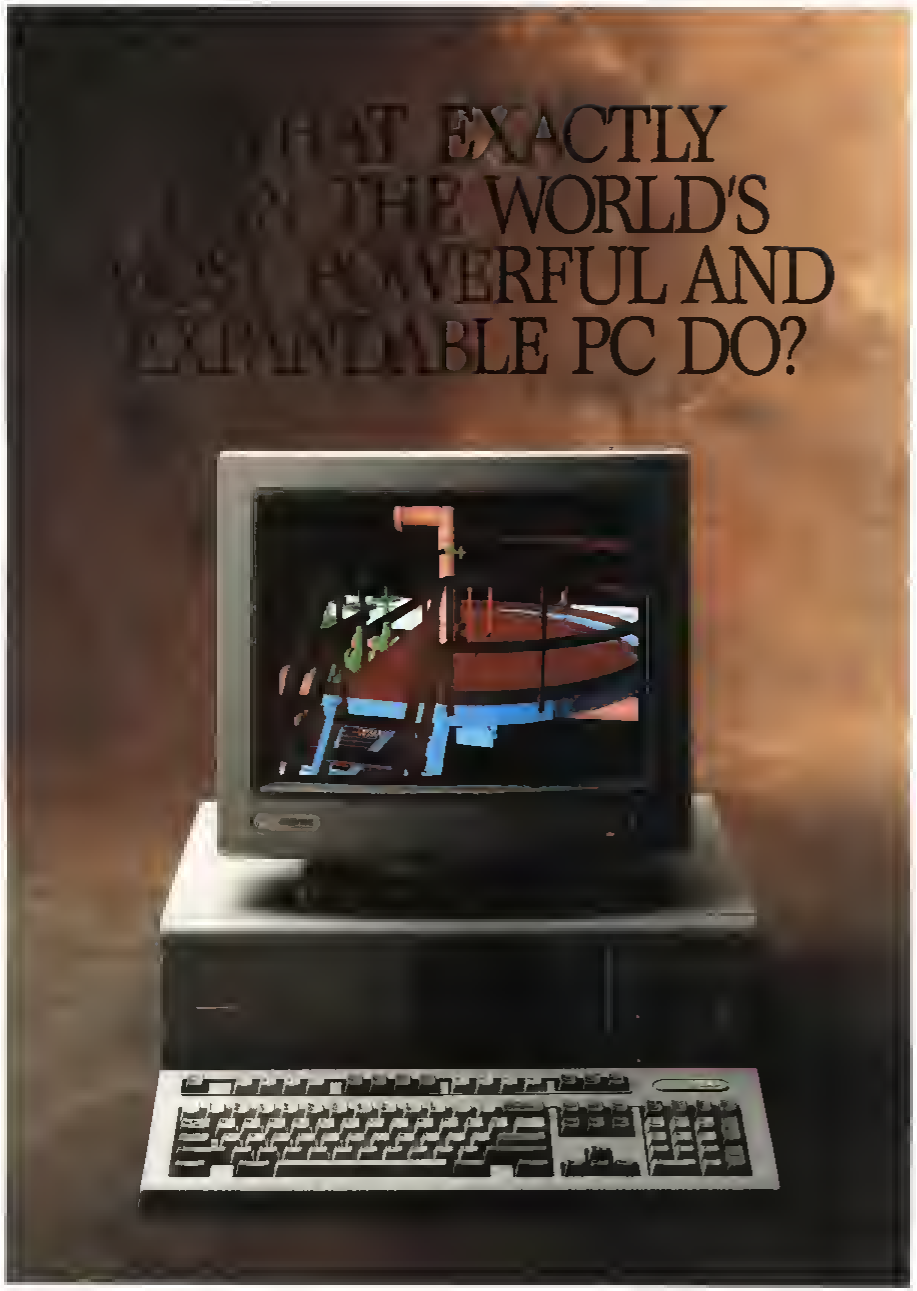
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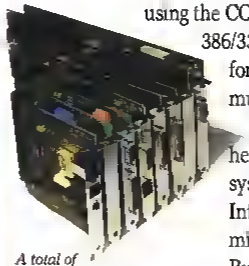
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OPENING NOTES

Brian Peckford takes out his pen, Melbourne Gass relives history, and the Reichmann brothers hope for the best

LESSONS IN SKEPTICISM

For Melbourne Gass, leader of the Prince Edward Island Progressive Conservative party, it was a case of history repeating itself—in reverse. One hour after the polls closed in the P.E.I. provincial elections on May 29, CBC TV proclaimed Gass to be the winner in the riding of 2nd Queens. But when CBC reporter Marlene Stanton, who was stationed in Gass's New Haven living room, coaxed him to deliver an acceptance speech for the cameras, he replied: "It is early. Let's wait and see what happens next." Then Gass held Stanton at bay for 45 minutes before tentatively beginning to celebrate. But no sooner had the festivities begun than Gass received a report from his campaign workers that CBC computing staff had mistakenly reversed the voting tallies for Gass and his Liberal opponent, Tourism Minister Gordon MacInnis. Then, as the embarrassed reporter apologized, Gass explained his earlier reluctance to celebrate. He said that he had been "fooled once before," when he first sought a seat in the federal riding of Malpeque in 1979. Driving home on the evening of that election, Gass heard on CBC Radio that Liberal Donald Wood had won the seat. But when he arrived home 10 minutes later, the same station was announcing that it had erred and that Gass was in fact the winner. Said Gass: 'After that, I never jump to conclusions, whether they say I have won or lost." For some politicians, skepticism comes with the job.



Gass: 'fooled once before'

Moving-day uncertainties

When Canada's Reichmann brothers began construction of the ambitious Canary Wharf office project in London, England, in 1987, many analysts predicted that the flashy, $7-billion development would bring new life to the city's tawdry East End. But with the complex's first tenants—including stockbrokers Merrill Lynch—scheduled to move in next summer, several of those same experts are asking hard questions about the long-term prospects of the project. Their central concern that London's existing rail networks will not be capable of carrying the projected 50,000 employees scheduled to work at Canary Wharf by the mid-1990s. Indeed, the Docklands Light Railway—the only current direct rail link to the site—can carry only 2,000 passengers each hour. In the face of that potential problem, the Reichmanns are now bracing for a report, due next month, in which the British government will announce whether it will help to fund a new rail line to the site. In London, even the wealthy are not immune to commuter headaches.



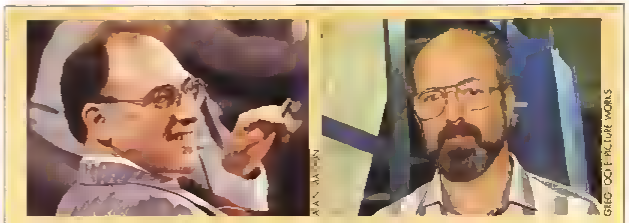
Canary Wharf site: asking hard questions

COMING CLEAN IN CONGRESS

After nearly a year of investigations into the finances of U.S. House Speaker Jim Wright—who announced his resignation last week—several of his fellow congressmen have been extra careful this spring when filling out their annual financial disclosure forms. Republican Alex McMillan of North Carolina, for one, listed 128 gifts that he had received in 1988, including three pairs of over-the-calf executive socks and a copy of the book Honest Graft—a study of congressional ethics practices. Better safe than unemployed.

A double standard in the skies

Virgin Atlantic Airways Inc. was named Young Company of the Year in Britain for 1988, and the flamboyant tycoon who runs it has taken that citation to heart. Virgin owner Richard Branson—who counts Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher among his friends—announced he will restrict future applications for the job of flight attendant to people aged 36 or younger. And although Branson has claimed the restriction is designed to ensure that people are served by an enthusiastic cabin staff, many passengers might question whether the company will be run enthusiastically. The reason: Branson himself is 38.



Peckford (left); Petten, new careers as Newfoundland newspapermen

LEAPING INTO THE FOURTH ESTATE

Since Brian Peckford resigned as premier of Newfoundland on March 31, he and two of his former employees have launched new careers in journalism. For his part, Peckford is writing a weekly column in the St. John's *Sunday Telegram*. But the former Springdale high school English teacher has had a few problems perfecting his style. Commenting on a purported squid shortage in Newfoundland waters, Peckford wrote, "There hasn't been any squid for so long." Still, he acknowledged to readers that most of the writing he had done in recent years was "the real bureaucratic kind." Meanwhile, his former press secretary, Frank Petten, has founded his own newspaper, *The Shoreline*, with Peckford's former executive assistant, Judy Brown, as its general manager. Based in Long Pond, the weekly community tabloid is distributed free to 7,005 homes. Now all that remains to be seen is whether Newfoundland's newest journalists will use their platforms in print to set the record straight about their years in the political arena.

YOUNG AND TO THE POINT

They were famous for their work—and their friendship. And now, a discovery by author Patricia Bradbury has shed new light on American writers E. B. White, author of the children's book *Charlotte's Web*, and James Thurber, former writer at *The New Yorker* magazine. In April, Bradbury unearthed the *Otter Bee*, a newsletter created by the two men when they spent the summer at Camp Dorset, 190 km north of Toronto, in 1930. And excerpts from the newsletter—which appear in the June issue of Toronto-based *Cottage Life* magazine—demonstrate the direct style for which both writers would become famous. A description of a journey, for one, reads, "We wandered off the trail a little, our bacon is gone but the peanut butter is holding out." Life is easy in the summertime.

A trade show with a difference

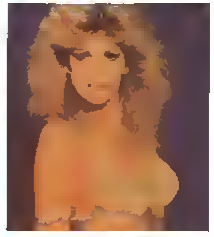
The merchandise was as varied as the array of buyers and sellers last month when international arms dealers displayed their wares at the Covert and Operational Procurement Exhibition in Baltimore. Among the items for sale: video recorders the size of cigarette packs, submachine-guns built into briefcases, video cameras with lenses the size of pinholes and remote-control surveillance vehicles. And according to Florida businessman Carl Meadows, who organized the show, at least three Canadian exhibitors—whom Meadows discreetly declined to identify—were on hand to promote goods that included firearms training systems and explosive entry devices. Meadows also told *Maclean's* that Canada "was well represented" by buyers from both the public and private sectors, who shopped beside military officers from such repressive states as Chile, Peru and South Africa. Has happiness become a warm gun?



Remote-control car: an array of buyers and sellers

Suds and sexism

The U.S. Coalition of Labor Union Women has put The Golden Beverage Co. of Irvine, Calif., at the top of its annual list of organizations offensive to women. The source of its anger: Golden's Nude Beer, whose labels feature one of 56 well-endowed women wearing bikini tops that can be scratched off with a thumbnail. Said union representative Sandra Pope: "It is time to scratch this beer off America's shopping lists." But Gold officials declined to trim their claws.

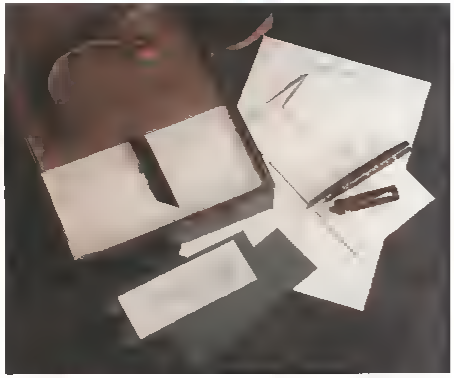


Nude Beer label: endowed

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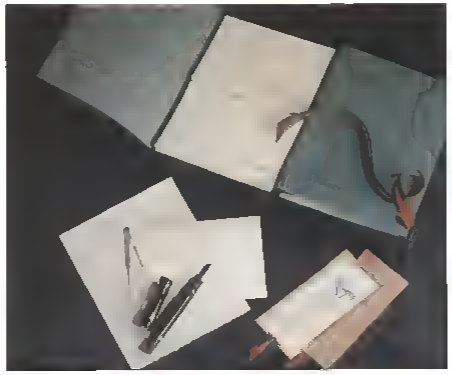


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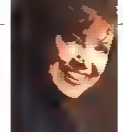
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MB4—89

COLUMN



Closing the book on government

BY DIANE FRANCIS

Ottawa should stay out of the book-publishing industry and let international forces determine which firms survive

Ronald Besse has carved out one of Canada's biggest publishing empires from scratch in just 11 years. His conglomerate, called Canada Publishing Corp. of Toronto, owns Gage Publishing, Gordon V. Thompson Music Publishers and Macmillan of Canada, among others. His nearest rival in terms of sales, with about $40 million in annual revenues, is 70-per-cent-American-owned McGraw-Hill Ryerson, which, ironically, Besse had run as president until 1977 when he left to do his first acquisition. Now, atop the biggest book business in the land, Besse says that Ottawa's so-called protectionist "Baie Comeau" policy—named for the meeting place where Marcel Masse announced his new policy designed to restrict foreign ownership in the book industry—is misguided and has misfired. Said Besse, "To me, it's government meddling in the private sector. It simply cannot work."

Besse is right. The 1986 policy was a bone that the Mulroney government threw to a vocal minority within Canada's literary set, which had spoken loud and long that free trade would result in the Americans overrunning our cultural industries. Although such concerns may have been appropriate two decades ago, they are not now. Similar outcries in the 1960s and 1970s resulted in heightened awareness by—and increased sales of Canadian books to—the book-buying public and such tax-supported institutions as Canadian libraries and schools. Now, the Canadian publishing industry is alive and well, and the foreign-owned portion is either sensitized to Canadian concerns or has sold out long ago.

But for mostly political reasons the same old accusations were trotted out during the free trade debate. Uncharacteristically, the federal Tories, led by Communications Minister Marcel Masse, reacted with this ham-fisted and unnecessary "Baie Comeau" policy. Although Canadian governments are entitled to initiate policy, including unneeded policy, the real danger inherent in Baie Comeau is that it may spark protectionism south of the border against Canadian media conglomerates, which have been buying up U.S. print, broadcast and publishing assets for decades. Thomson Newspapers, Maclean Hunter, Québecor, Rogers Cable and Hollinger are among those who own dozens of cable ventures, several hundred newspapers and thousands of periodicals in the United States.

Despite the obvious hypocrisy, the policy triggered the expropriation last month of two Canadian subsidiaries, GLC Publishers and Ginn & Co., from their parent, entertainment giant Gulf + Western Corp. The policy dictates that if ownership of any Canadian book publisher changes hands, control must be sold at "fair market value" to Canadians within two years. If a fair market price is not obtained, then Ottawa will buy it. That's what happened. Gulf + Western was forced to sell the two companies which had been acquired along with their U.S. parent companies during a Gulf takeover spree. Rumor has it that Ottawa paid $9 million for them.

Besse says that Ottawa paid twice the going rate and that he is annoyed because his government is using his tax dollars to compete against Canadian publishers like him. And he is right. The fair-market-value formula is unrealistic, set at roughly 20 times the annual profits of the subsidiary, the usual price paid for publishing assets in the United States. However, in Canada, where the market potential is about one-tenth the size, a multiple of 10 times profits is in order. Not only that, but the companies' values are automatically less because they have been forcibly amputated from their parents, who supplied staff, capital and authors.

Such interventionism is unneeded as long as Canadians and large institutions, including the Canadian school system, continue to buy Canadian-made books. Even when there is foreign ownership, the lion's share of the money stays here. For every $10 worth of book sales, the author makes $1, the store $4, the publisher's printer and typesetter $2, the publisher's editorial and promotional staff $2, and the publisher's profit, if there is any, is $1. That means that the money accrues to Canadians no matter who owns what. The biggest beneficiaries are their Canadian sales and editorial staffs, their Canadian writers, their Canadian landlords, their Canadian printers and their other Canadian suppliers.

Critics counter that the real danger of foreign-owned publishers is that they do not hire local authors, nor do they manufacture here, but they distribute imported books. Besse says his biggest foreign rivals, including McGraw-Hill and Prentice Hall, derive about 60 per cent of their sales from Canadian-authored products. And the grant system to authors and publishers subsidizes those books, which may be important but are economically marginal to produce. (By comparison, U.S. writing subsidies come largely from nonprofit foundations set up by philanthropists or rich families to escape death duties, not from governments.)

While the importance of creating literature is often the focus, facts are the most important cultural underpinning in any country. The good news is that Canadians dominate their $85-million textbook market with some 75- to 80-per-cent market share, estimates Besse. And a Baie Comeau policy is unnecessary to protect this in the future. A foreign onslaught is impossible because Canadian-elected school boards, teachers or provincial curriculum specialists dictate what books will be bought and what books will be approved for use. Besides that, the reality of the marketplace is that American texts for the elementary and high-school level are rarely in the running because they seldom deal with subjects of interest to Canadians.

Despite all that, publishing protectionism continues to hold currency politically and is undoubtedly due to a misconception that Canadian publishers are starving. That belief was underscored, over the years, as high-profile literary publishers, as well as several smaller ones, kept coming to the public trough for help. But Besse dismisses it and says that Canadian publishing is alive and well and making lots of money. "Harlequin is one of the largest publishing companies in the world and is Canadian-owned," he said. "What about Thomson or Anna Porter or General Publishing or me? We are for the most part very successful and do not need handouts."

DAMAGE CONTROL

THE BUDGET LEAK CONTROVERSY IS RAISING QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SKILLS OF MULRONEY'S POLITICAL ADVISERS

The call from the president of the country's sixth-largest insurance company reached deputy Finance Minister Fred Gorbet at 1:30 p.m. on April 27. Jack Masterman informed Gorbet that several Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada employees had seen copies of the government pamphlet *Budget in Brief* even before a TV reporter broke the budget's secrecy on April 26. Within minutes, Gorbet informed the RCMP of Masterman's call and began to advise other officials, including the government's senior civil servant, Privy Council clerk Paul Tellier, and Richard Rémillard, a special assistant to Finance Minister Michael Wilson. But, in a potentially significant omission, the man centrally responsible for the government's strategy for containing the unfolding crisis was among the last senior advisers to learn of the Mutual leak. Indeed, almost two hours elapsed before anyone told Stanley Hartt, 51, chief of staff in the Prime Minister's Office. PMO spokesman Gilbert Lavoie confirmed last week. Hartt then participated in a top-level meeting where it was decided not to release any information about the second budget leak. But as the strategy began to crumble a month later, critics re-examined both Hartt's role and the political grasp of the PMO.

Indeed, as the budget controversy continued to embroil Parliament last week, some Conservatives charged that the government had lost control of its political direction. Observed Bill Domm, veteran Tory MP for Peterborough, Ont., for one: "We are being sidetracked with the budget leak as if it were the only item on the agenda." Added a former senior adviser to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney: "The feeling is that there is no shape to the policy agenda anymore. The only agenda is deficit reduction, and that is not even working." In fact, the budget leaks had echoes of the Mulroney government's troubled early years in office. Between 1984 and 1986, the Tory agenda was repeatedly derailed by political crises that ranged from cases of tainted tuna being released for public sale to charges—subsequently confirmed by a judicial inquiry—that Industry Minister Sinclair Stevens had let his business interests conflict with his public responsibilities. It was not until Mulroney named Derek Burney—a strong-minded career public servant—as his chief of staff in 1987 that the Tories regained control of the political agenda and reversed their plunging popularity in opinion polls.



Mulroney and Hartt: no visible strategy for handling a series of setbacks

Under Burney's direction, the PMO successfully salvaged the free trade negotiations after a breakdown in the talks in October, 1987, and it avoided any lasting political damage from the February, 1988, resignation of Minister of Supply and Service Michel Côté, following revelations that he had accepted financial benefits from a supporter in his Quebec City riding of Langlier. But Burney left the PMO last January to become ambassador to Washington, and Mulroney replaced him with Hartt, a former fellow law student. Since then, a series of controversies has caught the government off guard, and its popularity has fallen again. Indeed, two weeks ago, Gallup Canada Inc. reported that public support for the Conservatives has declined by five points to 32 per cent from 37 per cent since Hartt counselled the Prime Minister to remain silent about the second budget leak. In the same period, support for the Liberals has climbed to 40 from 38 per cent, while the New Democrats have seen their support rise to 25 from 22 per cent.

Meanwhile, there was no indication that the government had a clear strategy for reversing its setbacks. For his part, Mulroney, after a hectic eight-day trip to Africa and Europe to attend summits of the Francophonie and NATO, maintained a firm defence of the government's actions. He insisted that he might have interfered with an RCMP investigation if he had revealed his knowledge of the Mutual leak to the Commons. Then, on May 29, the RCMP laid charges of possession of stolen property against five people involved in the leaks and additional charges of theft against two of the five. Among those charged with possession of stolen property was Global TV's Ottawa bureau chief, Doug Small. It was his on-air revelations from a leaked copy of *Budget in Brief* on April 26 that forced Wilson to present his taxing and spending plans at a news conference that night, a day before he planned to table them in the Commons. But far from dampening the political furor, the charges started another wave of controversy (page 16).

Still, Mulroney said that the charges justified his refusal to discuss the details of the affair. Added the Prime Minister: "We believe individuals charged are entitled to the presumption of innocence. We are not saying anything in this House that will diminish their rights to a fair trial." But he also drew opposition charges of prejudicing the case against the five when he used the word "unlawful" in describing the government's response to the Global reports. Said Mulroney: "There had clearly been unlawful dissemination of a very important federal document." And late last week, some Conservative backbench MPs openly questioned the handling of the crisis. Said Donald Blenkarn, Tory MP for Mississauga South: "The leak did not help our management of the news."

The budget scandal is one of several recent setbacks to Mulroney and the PMO. In March, Mulroney acknowledged publicly that he was embarrassed after a Revenue Canada official temporarily halted imports into Canada of the controversial novel *The Satanic Verses* by British author Salman Rushdie. The book provoked worldwide protests from Moslems who consider it insulting to their faith. Canada's import ban was lifted after just three days—when a customs official found no evidence of hate mongering—but it opened Mulroney to criticism that the government had succumbed to Islamic pressure.

Just two weeks later, the government again seemed to be caught off guard by events. On March 24, the Exxon tanker Valdez ran aground in Prince William Sound, off Alaska, spilling 1.4 million barrels of oil into waters near the British Columbia coastline. And opposition critics charged Environment Minister Lucien Bouchard with neglecting his responsibilities when he did not send Canadian observers to monitor the spill's movements.

The environment again proved politically explosive last month, when several New York-based companies were accused of importing fuel containing hazardous wastes—including such potent contaminants as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)—into Canada. Bouchard denied any knowledge of the operation. But when it became clear that Shirley Martin, the junior minister of state for transport, as well as some federal officials had heard reports of the traffic as long ago as 1987, Liberal and New Democrat MPs accused the government of hypocrisy in its attempts to portray itself as environmentally sensitive. The government closed some border crossings to tanker trucks and tightened inspection procedures at the others. But the belated response prompted some critics to say that the government had been ill-prepared for events. Declared Bruce Doern, a professor at Ottawa's Carleton University whose specialty is public administration: "The crisis management isn't being addressed properly."

Crisis management is largely the responsibility of Hartt. While no definitive job descrip-

National Notes

LEGISLATIVE PARALYSIS
Opposition New Democrats and Conservatives boycotted the Ontario legislature as they called for the resignation of Liberal Solicitor General Joan Smith. They accused her of abusing her power by visiting a police station last month to inquire about a family friend in custody.

A SCOLDING OVER STEROIDS
Mr. Justice Charles Dubin, conducting an inquiry into the use of drugs in sports, scolded sprinter Ben Johnson's personal physician, George Mario (Jamie) Astaphan, at the end of the doctor's six days of testimony. Dubin accused Astaphan of helping to corrupt the morals of young athletes by giving them banned drugs.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR BOURASSA
Fresh from victories for his Liberals in two provincial byelections, Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa indicated that he may call an election this fall.

AN ABORTED INVESTIGATION
Ronald Atkey, chairman of the Security Intelligence Review Committee, said that he had called off his federal watchdog agency's three-year-old investigation of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service's handling of its inquiry into the 1985 Air-India crash in the North Atlantic that killed 329 people. Atkey said that the justice department had told him that his inquiry could interfere with a four-year-old RCMP investigation.

LINCOLN LOOKS AHEAD
Former Quebec environment minister Clifford Lincoln, announcing that he will not run in the next provincial election, said that he has not ruled out seeking the leadership of the federal Liberal party.

GRISÉ RESIGNS
Quebec MP Richard Grisé resigned, one week after pleading guilty to 11 charges of fraud and breach of trust involving $16,900 in kickbacks. The Montreal-area MP, first elected as a Conservative in 1984 and re-elected in 1988, was fined $20,000 and has served his one-day prison sentence.

A SCANDAL OVER ESSAYS
Toronto police charged the owners of a firm that sold several hundred essays a year to university students with uttering forged documents. Officials at the University of Toronto and York University said that some students could lose their degrees if they are found to have submitted essays written by someone else.

tion exists for the chief of staff among his central functions is to try to detect emerging crises in time to avoid them or, when they erupt without warning, to limit the political damage they cause. The chief of staff is clearly the official best placed to carry out those tasks. In theory, at least, every issue on the government's agenda and every communication with the Prime Minister crosses Hartt's desk. In Burney's case, the steely 25-year veteran of the civil service handled the job with ruthless efficiency. He was not considered a Conservative partisan, but he managed to protect Mulroney's political interests and ensure that the government's policy agenda was implemented effectively.

For Hartt, the job is his second major posting in the Mulroney government. He gave up a $450,000-a-year job as a labor lawyer at the Montreal-based firm Stikeman Elliott in 1985 to become Wilson's deputy minister of finance for 2½ years before returning to the private sector briefly in May, 1988. His friends describe him as Burney's opposite in temperament and style. Those who know him well say that he is genial, quick-witted and formidably intelligent. Said William Fox, a former director of communications under Burney: "Stanley is a man of superior intellect. He is a happy warrior and can grasp complex issues faster than most people." But even his friends add that Hartt is not nearly as well organized as Burney.

Like his predecessor, Hartt has limited other advisers' access to Mulroney. But, unlike Burney, Hartt himself has become an isolated figure. He is seldom seen outside the Langevin Block at meetings with special interest groups or at working lunches with other senior public servants, activities that often provided Burney with early warnings of impending crises. At the same time, Hartt himself has become so difficult to reach that some ministers and government advisers now try to circumvent Hartt when dealing with the PMO, instead routing their communication through other aides, including principal secretary Peter White or senior policy adviser Tom Trbovitch, to the Prime Minister.

On the other hand, some Tories dismissed suggestions that the PMO has mishandled the recent political problems. Newfoundland Conservative MP Ross Reid said there have been numerous personnel changes during the past six months among the 80 people in the PMO. He added that the new advisers, including Hartt, simply need some time to adjust. Said Reid, a senior policy adviser to Mulroney before winning a seat representing St. John's in last November's federal election: "The PMO is always an easy target because by implication you can blame the Prime Minister. The feeling in caucus is that we are prepared to give them a while to settle in."

But among some others, that patience appeared last week to be badly stretched. "Quite frankly, I think they have blown all their strength in the first six months [after the election]," one former policy adviser said. Added a senior Tory strategist who is still active in advising Mulroney but who asked not to be named: "Right now, it's 1984-1985 all over again. It's very tough sledding." It will clearly place increased pressure on Stanley Hartt, whose most critical task is to keep the pressure off his boss, the Prime Minister.

THERESA TEDESCO *in Ottawa*



Global's Small (left) receiving summons: possession charges

ACCUSATIONS OF A COVERUP

It was a rambling, 20-minute dissertation on the state of Canada's correctional services—and a clear attempt to fill up the allotted time. But when Solicitor General Pierre Blais had finished his statement to the Commons justice committee late last week, the committee's members began peppering him with questions about the government's handling of the two leaks of Finance Minister Michael Wilson's April budget. One, to Global TV Ottawa bureau chief Doug Small on April 26, had forced Wilson to make his budget public at a hastily assembled evening news conference a day before it was scheduled to be tabled. But information about another leak to a Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada employee on April 24—known to the government three days later—had not been announced until May 23, when the company president made it public. In the ensuing controversy, amid opposition claims of a deliberate coverup by Conservative ministers, the government has maintained that it remained silent to avoid compromising an RCMP investigation. But under the persistent questioning last week, Blais acknowledged that the RCMP had never actually asked him to keep the Mutual affair under wraps.

With that, Blais appeared to undermine the government's claim that it was protecting the interests of the RCMP. In turn, opposition MPs began to direct their attacks at the political motivation behind the decision to suppress the Mutual leak. Meanwhile, the government was also under fire from the opposition and some of its own backbench MPs for a decision to prosecute Small. On May 29, the RCMP, after consulting the Ontario Crown attorney's office, charged Small, Mutual employee Johan Mares, and defence department employee John Appleby with possession of stolen property—a government document called *Budget in Brief*. Two other men, federal employee Brian McCuaig and Normand Belisle, who works for a paper recycling company, were charged with theft. Said veteran Tory MP Patrick Nowlan: "As far as I am concerned, there was an error in charging a reporter in getting a piece of paper that you all get from time to time—that I get from time to time. Why the double standard?"

Meanwhile, opposition spokesmen also accused associate deputy Minister of Justice Douglas Rutherford of interfering in the legal process when he consulted with Ontario Crown attorneys before police laid the charges. For his part, federal Justice Minister Douglas Lewis said that such discussions "were in the normal course of events." But at week's end, one Mulroney confidant said that the controversy was taking its toll on the government. "You have no idea how much these dogfights sap people's energy," he said. "Now they will have to slog it out until July [when summer recess begins] and then figure out where they are going."

LISA VAN DUSEN *in Ottawa*

A Liberal landslide

Joe Ghiz wins 30 of the Island's 32 seats

For Prince Edward Island Premier Joe Ghiz, seeking to extend the life of his three-year-old Liberal government into a second term, some of the economic indicators were threatening. On April 27, just four days before he called last week's election, the federal government announced that the military base at Summerside would close, taking with it 1,300 jobs and depriving the Island's second-largest community of an annual cash infusion of $35 million. Then, in the midst of the 26-day campaign, Statistics Canada reported that the Island's unemployment rate in April had soared above 14 per cent compared with 11.9 in January, with nearly a quarter of those under age 25 unable to find work. As well, some farmers accused Ghiz of mishandling promotion of the Island's famous potatoes. But voters' confidence in Ghiz and his Liberals was apparently unshaken. On May 29, they gave the 44-year-old premier 30 of the 32 seats in the legislature—the largest P.E.I. majority since the Liberals swept every seat on the Island in 1935. Declared one Ghiz supporter, Lawrence MacLean, 39, a heavy-equipment operator in Belfast: "If we are in trouble, this government is the one to get us out of it. For my money, Joe Ghiz is the smartest man on the Island."

Certainly, Ghiz had conducted a skilful campaign. It took place at a time when flotillas of lobster boats had begun bobbing offshore, farmers were seeding the brick-red soil, and ferries brought the new season's first tourists across the Northumberland Strait from the mainland. Ghiz himself, whether dispensing strawberry ice cream in downtown Charlottetown or bouncing across the tiny province in a burgundy van paying personal calls on many of its 89,000 voters, clearly offset the image of remoteness and arrogance that Conservative Leader Melbourne Gass tried to attach to the premier. In fact, Ghiz said he spent so many hours chatting in Island kitchens over coffee and homemade pastries that "I gained five pounds; I've had to let out a couple of notches on my belt." As for the rising unemployment rate, Ghiz said that the figure was "inflated" by the seasonal nature of Island jobs and by 6,000 more people joining the workforce in the past two years.

Outside of Summerside and Charlottetown—the largest city—there was actually some basis for optimism in the province known as "The Garden of the Gulf." According to the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, a Halifax-based nonprofit economic study group, potato farmers can expect better prices for their crop this year than last. The agency also predicted that this year's tourist season will at least equal last year's, when a record 700,000 visitors arrived on the Island. In contrast to other parts of Atlantic Canada, the P.E.I. fishery—which relies heavily on the lucrative lobster catch—is also buoyant. Said lobster fisherman James Acorn last week as he unloaded a day's catch—600 lb. of lobster and rock crab—at Wood Islands, 40 km east of Charlottetown: "Fishermen on this side of the Island have done well for years. Right now, you can make a good living here."

That view was echoed in the north coast Cavendish area, where beaches draw large numbers of summer tourists. Said Errol Nicholson, resident professional at Green Gables Golf course for the past 31 years and owner of a 14-cottage resort that is already fully booked for July and August: "Sure, the Summerside base closing is going to hurt, and I think the government has to do something. But we have clean air and water and beaches. You can lose industry but you can't lose the beauty here. That stays."

Still, the Summerside issue hovered like a black cloud over the campaign. For his part, Ghiz seldom deviated from his optimistic campaign by attacking the federal government for the planned closure. Said University of P.E.I. political scientist John Crossley: "It was an interesting strategy that seems to have worked." The Conservatives, who won the remaining two seats, clearly were hurt by the action of the federal government, while the Liberals attracted 60 per cent of the popular vote, the Tories managed to poll just 36 per cent with the third-place New Democrats receiving barely four per cent. After the results were announced, many Tories expressed bitterness over Ottawa's Summerside decision. Said defeated Summerside-area Conservative MLA Andrew Walker: "Unless the federal government starts thinking about Prince Edward Island, there is going to be a significant decline [in Tory support] even from the vote we have now." The outlook for the NDP, which has never won a seat in the P.E.I. legislature, was even bleaker after the election.

But with victory in hand, a jubilant Ghiz swiftly began working to save Summerside. One day after the election, he said that he would take the findings of a task force that has been studying the budget's effects on the Island to Ottawa, probably this month. Declared the re-elected premier: "The deficit cannot be cut on the backs of the have-not provinces." It was a case that 450 Islanders also plan to make later this month. They will deliver a petition to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Ottawa on June 19, demanding that the base be kept open. The strongest expression of Island anger at the Conservatives, however, may already have been voiced—at the ballot box last week.

GLEN ALLEN *in Charlottetown*

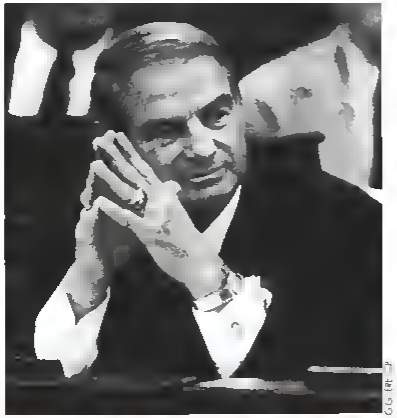


Ghiz with wife, Rose Ellen, and son, Robert: the Summerside closure hurt the Tories

Post-election realities

Alberta Tories predict difficult times

The event was designed as a proud homecoming for hockey's champions. But even Calgary's civic welcome for its Stanley Cup-winning Flames late last month showed signs of the political favoritism that has been appearing in Alberta since the March 20 provincial election. In the election, Alberta voters slightly diminished Premier Donald Getty's stranglehold on the legislature, giving the Conservatives 59 instead of 61 of the 83 seats in their sixth consecutive majority—and rejected the premier in his Edmonton riding. Getty went on to win an overwhelming byelection victory in the rural riding of Stettler on May 9. But in Calgary, where five of the city's 18 seats are now held by the opposition, only Tory MLAs were invited to the celebrations for the Flames. Officials in Mayor Donald Hartman's office said that the exclusion had been an oversight and added that letters of apology had been sent. But opposition MLAs claimed that Getty had exerted pressure on the mayor to exclude the other parties. Said Barry Pashak, NDP MLA for Calgary-Forest Lawn: "The Tories horned in. When the premier lays a heavy like that on Mayor Hartman, it is pretty hard for him to say no."



Getty: special attention to Tory ridings and MLAs

Last week, as the Alberta legislature reconvened for its first full session since last July—it sat for just one day before the election call in February—the Getty government announced several initiatives that could take the sting out of the opposition's criticism. Among highlights of its speech from the throne: a renewed pledge to hold Senate elections as part of a campaign to reform the federal upper house; an increase in day care subsidies; new measures to protect the environment, paving for more than half of Alberta's 15,000-km secondary road system; nine-per-cent interest rates on farm loans, and mortgage shielding for home buyers. But the speech, delivered by Lt.-Gov. Helen Hunley, also introduced an element of caution about the economy that was missing in the Tories' election campaign. Said Hunley: "The remaining months of the fiscal year 1989-1990 will be more difficult than first anticipated."

Outside the legislature, Getty blamed high interest rates and the federal government's April budget for making the economic outlook more uncertain. But opposition spokesmen said that the problems had been obvious during the campaign and Getty should have acknowledged it at that time. Said Opposition Leader Raymond Martin, whose New Democrats won 16 seats: "They didn't tell the truth, just as the federal Conservatives didn't in the last election." Added Liberal Leader Laurence Decore, whose party won eight seats: "They promised not to increase taxes, not to increase the deficit and that there would be no reduction in programs. The premier has been given a mandate on that and I'm going to make sure he sticks to it."

But some Conservatives have acknowledged privately that, despite Getty's byelection victory and the Tories' new mandate, there is widespread unhappiness over Getty's leadership. Said one high-ranking party official in Edmonton: "His election in Stettler only delays the rebuilding—and perhaps makes it impossible." Certainly, the Tories have seen their dominance of Alberta politics wane in the four years since Getty succeeded Peter Lougheed as premier in November, 1985. In the election held seven months after the change in leadership, the New Democrats increased their representation to 16 from two, while the Liberals, who previously held no seats, won four. Then, in March, the Liberals gained seats while the NDP retained their standing. And both opposition parties proved particularly strong in the province's cities. In Edmonton, the Conservatives now hold just two of the city's 17 ridings.

It was against that backdrop that the opposition again claimed to detect signs of political favoritism when the government announced



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new plans for a meeting of the four western premiers later this month. The meeting was originally scheduled to be held in late May in Edson, 200 km west of Edmonton, in the West Yellowhead riding—held by the Tories until the NDP took the riding in March. But Getty moved it to Conservative-held Camrose, next to his own new base in Stettler. Commented the Calgary *Herald*, which supported the Tories in the election: "No matter that Edson's business people worked hard to organize the promised conference. Edson failed to re-elect a Tory to the legislature, so Edson must pay." At the same time, Getty made his gratitude to Stettler evident on May 27 when he announced that the town would be the site of the 1991 Alberta Summer Games.

But some Tories said that the appearance of favoritism makes it more difficult for the party to regain its support in urban areas, where 79 per cent of Alberta's population lives. "Getty's election compounds our problems," complained one Alberta Tory who has had close ties to the premier. "The people there are going to expect rewards for giving the premier a seat—and I expect they will get the goodies. What kind of message does that send voters in the city?"

But the premier may deflect some of the criticism with his efforts to reform the Canadian Senate, effectively appointed by the Prime Minister, into an elected body with increased powers and equal representation from each province. That change would increase the influence of all the provinces but Ontario and Quebec. Getty proposes an election for a candidate for the Alberta Senate seat—one of the province's six—that is now open. The plan runs counter to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's declaration that the submission of a single candidate would be an "unacceptable" breach of the still unratified Meech Lake accord, which calls for provinces to submit a list of candidates for the federal government's consideration.

Still, many Albertans seem to be most concerned with the mixed signals that Getty has been giving on his election pledge not to raise taxes. Since March, the premier has said that he intended to freeze only income taxes, leaving the door open to increases in other provincial levies. And provincial Treasurer Archibald (Dick) Johnston has been deliberately vague on the issue. Said Johnston: "Taxes may go up and taxes may go down." Indeed, Albertans will have to wait until Johnston presents his budget this week to find out whether the treasurer intends to delve into their pocketbooks.

PEETER KOPVILLEM *with JOHN HOWSE in Calgary and DAVID QUIGLEY in Edmonton*



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WORLD

A BLOODBATH IN BEIJING

THE PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION ENDED DRAMATICALLY WHEN THE ARMY TURNED ON THE STUDENTS

In the middle of one night last week, a group of students transported three huge pieces of plaster and wood—loaded on bicycles—into Beijing's Tiananmen Square. Forming a cordon against the secret police who tried to intervene, the rebellious students painstakingly put the sections together and erected an instant icon: a home-made, 35-foot-high replica of the Statue of Liberty. The students christened it the "Goddess of Democracy." But early on Sunday, what had been largely a peaceful mass occupation for four weeks changed dramatically when thousands of armed troops marched on the square, crushing the rebellion in a deadly showdown with the defiant demonstrators, and left a bloodbath in their wake. Said a crying worker, huddled in the square: "I have just had my last cigarette. We are going to die."

The troops forced their way into Tiananmen behind armored personnel carriers and tanks. They first fired off tracer bullets and tear gas, while loudspeaker messages warned the tens of thousands of students to leave. Then they opened fire directly on the crowds and charged them with bayonets, killing —according to initial reports—hundreds of demonstrators, leaving hundreds of others wounded and causing mass panic. Some students responded by hurling ignited bottles of gasoline at the troops. Meanwhile, ambulances, their sirens wailing, carried most of the injured to nearby hospitals. Bicycles, pedicabs and city buses were also pressed into service to move the dead and wounded.

In the early stages of the showdown, the students had remained orderly and they swiftly threw up barricades, which the armored vehicles systematically smashed. They even managed to surround and burn two of the vehicles. But when the soldiers began firing randomly from all sides and from the roof of the Great Hall of the People on the western side of the square, fear and confusion spread. The huge crowds desperately sought safety in the side streets leading from Tiananmen, shouting "Bandits, bandits!" Even there, the troops continued to fire on them, as screams of terror filled the area. One man, who had been wounded and treated in a casualty ward—where he said the floor was inches deep in blood—added, "They were simply raking the crowd with bullets."

The massive military intervention clearly surprised the students and their supporters and suggested a long period of future instability. In the early stages of the intervention, the students showed remarkable courage in the face of the armed troops, and the army's ability to exert control without the use of extreme force seemed to be virtually nonexistent. When they first tried to invade the square on Saturday morning, the students scored a dramatic victory by forming a human barricade and turning the soldiers back with chants of "Are you human?" and "Do you have a conscience?"

But when the army started to return the next time, about 12 hours later, there was no turning back. And the line had been clearly drawn between the students and their supporters demonstrating for more democracy, and the forces of the conservative government of Premier Li Peng and the senior leader Deng Xiaoping. Said one woman protester, who claimed to be married to a soldier in the square: "The People's Army has become a fascist army, pointing guns at their own people." Added a hysterical man in Beijing's Shuili Hospital: "We can never forgive the Communist party for this."

The students' protest began with prodemocracy demonstrations following the death on April 15 of former Communist party chairman Hu Yaobang, whom they regarded as a reformer. It gained momentum in May when Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in Beijing—the first such visit in 30 years—and the students hailed him as a political revolutionary. On May 13, just two days before Gorbachev's visit, 1,000 students—the number later grew to 3,000—began a hunger strike on the square. By May 17, a million people had packed Tiananmen and the demonstrations spread throughout the country. But by the middle of last week, following the declaration of martial law on May 20, the number of students in the square had dropped to 2,000 tired and hungry protesters. Then the demonstrators hauled in the "Goddess of Democracy," and, later, the troops invaded.

The terror in Tiananmen created sharp reactions in world capitals. President George Bush said, "I deeply deplore the decision to use force against peaceful demonstrators and the consequent loss of life." In Ottawa, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark called on the Chinese government to "cease its military action and to return to peaceful methods to resolve the current crisis." He added, "We greatly regret that, following a period of evident restraint, the Chinese authorities initiated the use of force."

The army's stunning and ultimately successful intervention was unexpected partly because earlier in the week there had been continuing signs of the government's reluctance to follow through on its earlier declaration of martial law and other stringent measures. The foreign media had widely ignored a government imposition of nearly a total news blackout. Authorities arrested and then released three union leaders after 2,000 people protested their detention. And when the government sponsored rallies *against* the uprising—at which marchers were reportedly paid to chant "Smash the traitorous bandits into little pieces"—the participants were decidedly unenthusiastic. But on Sunday morning in Tiananmen Square, it was the demonstrators and their statue that had been crushed. The government was very definitely in control—and a massacre was the result.

LOUISE DODER *in Beijing*



Victim in Tiananmen Square (left); troops massing: 'We are going to die'

REUTER PHOTOS

World Notes

A NEW LEADER FOR JAPAN
After weeks of political fighting within Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic party, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, 66, was named prime minister. He succeeds Noboru Takeshita, who resigned on April 25 after admitting that he accepted more than $1 million from the powerful Recruit group of companies. Meanwhile, Yasuhiro Nakasone—prime minister from 1982 to 1987, when Recruit's influence-peddling allegedly took place—resigned from the party.

YELTSIN GETS A SEAT
Kremlin rebel Boris Yeltsin acquired a seat in the Soviet Union's reformed inner parliament, the Supreme Soviet. He had been rejected two weeks ago in the first round of voting—leading to mass demonstrations in Moscow. But Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev devised a formula that would automatically give Yeltsin the next open seat, and a Siberian deputy agreed to resign in Yeltsin's favor.

ISRAELI RAIDS
Israeli jets raided two targets in southern Lebanon that Israel said were terrorist bases. Meanwhile, police detained six Jewish settlers suspected of killing a 13-year-old girl and wounding two other Palestinians in a raid on a West Bank village on May 29.

FOOD RIOTS
In some of the worst rioting in Argentine history, at least 14 people died and 100 were injured after grocery store looting spurred by hyperinflation. More than 2,000 were arrested.

A RIGHTIST PRESIDENT
In El Salvador's first transfer of power from one elected president to another, Alfredo Cristiani of the right-wing Republican National Alliance (ARENA) took over from centrist President José Napoleón Duarte. Leftist guerrillas—waging a nine-year-old civil war—called for a ban on all transportation and vowed to make the country "ungovernable."

POSTHUMOUS PARDON
Hungary's ruling Socialist Workers' Party declared that Imre Nagy—hanged for treason for his role as premier during the 1956 Hungarian revolt—had been executed illegally. Nagy's body was exhumed from an unmarked grave on March 29 for reburial on June 16. Those acts are part of the government's re-examination of the revolt, which for three decades has been officially called a "counter-revolution."



NATO armor in West Germany: reducing conventional forces in a divided Europe

BELGIUM

Bush makes his mark

The President's dramatic peace initiative

Flying to Brussels last week for NATO's 40th anniversary summit, President George Bush faced two formidable obstacles. One was his failure to match Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's public relations flair as a high-profile peacemaker. The other was the potentially damaging division within the Western alliance caused by his opposition to West German demands for early negotiations to reduce, if not eliminate, European-based short-range nuclear forces (SNF). But with one hurriedly drafted set of proposals and an inspirational speech, Bush solved both problems—at least for now. He established himself as a leader with a coherent world view and he patched up NATO's threatened unity. Most importantly, he set in motion a process to significantly reduce conventional forces in divided Europe. Declared the President: "We want to free Europe to become the centre of co-operation, not confrontation."

Bush's achievement in Brussels on May 29 and 30 was widely hailed within the Western alliance, which has become increasingly concerned over his apparent lack of leadership. NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner called the outcome of the summit "a triumph for all of us." But as Bush, plainly buoyed by that triumph, continued on to Bonn and London later in the week, there were indications that at least two leaders were somewhat unhappy. London sources said that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who had been even more adamantly opposed than Bush to short-range nuclear-missile talks with the Soviets, was disturbed by the concessions that he made to the Germans. She was also plainly concerned at media reports that West Germany had emerged as a more important member of the Western alliance than Britain. For his part, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said that he was "disappointed" by the Bush plan's stipulation that the short-range negotiations could only follow full agreement on conventional force reductions. And some U.S. analysts charged that the Bush proposals were hastily made—and could eventually damage Western security.



Bush, seeking unity

Before Bush took office on Jan. 20, he instigated a detailed foreign policy review before undertaking any major initiatives. But as the months passed, critics on both sides of the Atlantic began to fault him for failing to respond to Gorbachev's succession of dramatic arms-reduction announcements. Last week, the President said that "I knew all along exactly what we wanted to do." But according to administration sources, the arms-reduction plan he unveiled at the NATO meeting was not the product of his lengthy review process. Instead, they said that he and his close advisers formulated it in the 10 days preceding the Brussels summit during a conference at the Bush resort home at Kennebunkport, Me. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker denied those reports.

The proposals themselves are far-reaching. They call for the two superpowers to reduce their troop levels in Europe to 275,000 men each—a U.S. reduction of 30,000 men and a Soviet reduction of 325,000. They also include a concession to the long-standing Soviet demand to include combat aircraft and helicopters in conventional force reduction talks now under way in Vienna. Under the Bush plan, NATO and the Warsaw Pact would have equal numbers of aircraft at levels 15 per cent below the Western alliance's current holdings. The proposals—incorporated in the summit communiqué—call for the two sides to complete talks within six to 12 months and to carry out the cuts by 1992 or 1993.

However, aides said that Thatcher and French President François Mitterrand both had reservations about the combat aircraft reductions, which would seriously affect each nation's independent nuclear capability—and would be difficult to verify. And Thatcher was openly skeptical of the time frame for agreement, describing it as "very optimistic." But observers agreed that her biggest setback had been Bush's change of position on short-range nuclear missile negotiations, which he previously opposed as strenuously as she had.

Currently, NATO deploys—primarily in Germany—about 700 short-range Lance missiles with a reach of 130 km. NATO had planned to upgrade those weapons in the mid-1990s, extending their range to up to 500 km—just short of the intermediate range of missiles that were withdrawn under a 1987 agreement. But instead of upgrading, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his dovish foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher—heavily pressed by public opinion—have called for a reduction, if not elimination, of the short-range force. And they have demanded early negotiations with the Soviets for mutual cuts. By contrast, the Americans, the British and most senior NATO officers contend that short-range nuclear missiles are necessary to maintain peace in Europe, even after conventional forces have been equalized to maintain the policy of "flexible response." And they say that SNF reductions could eventually lead to the so-called third zero—the complete denuclearization of the continent.



Thatcher: disturbed

In reaching a compromise formula last week the NATO leaders sought to reconcile those opposing viewpoints by sanctioning negotiations on a partial reduction of SNF—with the word "partial" underlined in the communiqué. But the talks would begin only after the two sides had reached an agreement on conventional arms and begun to implement it. That would delay the start of SNF talks until 1992 at the earliest. Bush and Thatcher described the compromise as a vindication of their joint position. "The words are clear," said Bush. "There is no elimination [of short-range nuclear forces]. Partial means what it says." Thatcher was even more pointed. "It's all written there very firmly indeed and wriggle as [the Germans] may, just read what they signed."

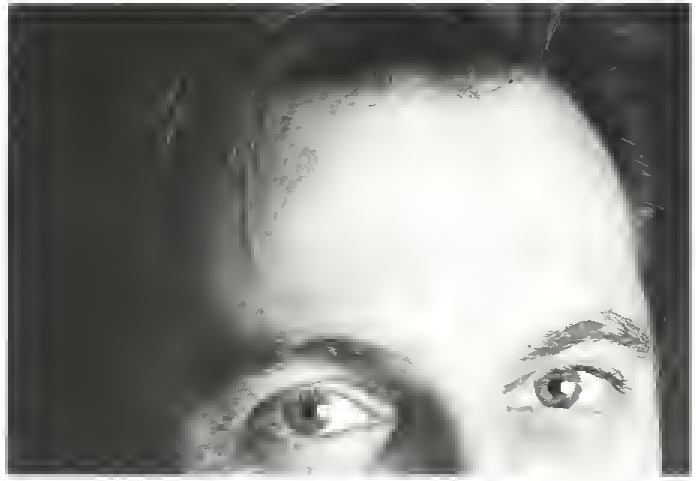
But the Germans expressed a contrary view. Kohl's security adviser, Horst Teltschik, told reporters that "there will be no third zero before 1992"—implying that there might be one after that date. Said Kohl of Thatcher: "[She] stood up for her interests in her temperamental way. She's a woman, and I'm not."

After NATO foreign ministers had finalized the wording of the communiqué, some members of the alliance sought credit for the wording that made the agreement possible. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney credited the "deft pen" of External Affairs Minister Joe Clark. The Dutch made a similar claim for their foreign minister, Hans van den Broek. Other conference sources claimed that it was Baker who came up with the idea of underlining the word "partial"—a formulation that proved to be specific enough to satisfy one side and vague enough to placate the other. But more than mere word juggling was involved. Conference sources said that Bush's rhetoric and the substance of his unexpected proposal on conventional arms reductions altered the dynamics of the summit, heading off the threatened showdown over short-range nuclear forces.

Following the summit, Bush travelled to West Germany late last week and took a well-publicized tour of the Rhineland region with Kohl. The chancellor called Bush "a true friend of our country," and White House aides conceded that the President was trying to show his support for Kohl's beleaguered Christian Democrats in upcoming city and state elections. As part of that effort, he delivered a major foreign policy speech in the riverside city of Mainz, outlining proposals "to heal Europe's tragic division." The Cold War began when Europe was divided at the end of the Second World War, recalled Bush, and it "can only end when Europe is whole." He proposed four steps to achieve that objective:

- Free elections and political pluralism in Eastern Europe.
- The demolition of the wall dividing East and West Berlin.
- The sharing of expertise by environmental-

Diary of a smart business traveller



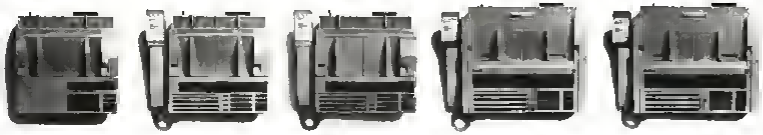
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From West Germany, Bush went to London, where he had talks and dinner with Thatcher and lunch with the Queen. The President described his two-hour exchange of views with Thatcher as "frank"—arousing speculation that the prime minister had expressed displeasure at the concession made to the Germans over SNF. Standing beside Thatcher outside 10 Downing Street, Bush added, "It is only with friends that you can take off the gloves and talk from the heart." He insisted that the traditional Anglo-U.S. special relationship remained unimpaired, while Thatcher maintained that her conversations with the President had been among "the most valuable and happy" she has had with any leader.

But there were some faint indications of a cooling in Anglo-U.S. relations from their high



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Mulroney and Clark staking claims to a 'deft pen'

during the Reagan presidency—and a warming of links between Washington and Bonn. Thatcher declined to provide a direct assessment of any change. Said the prime minister: "It is quite wrong that because you have one friend you exclude the possibility of other friendships. We pride ourselves on being among the firmest of the United States' friends and we will always be."

Meanwhile, analysts in Washington gave differing interpretations of Bush's arms plan. Said Capt. James Bush, associate director of the liberal Centre for Defence Information: "We are not that happy. The proposals were pretty much a last-minute decision. President Bush was tired of Gorbachev being the only person talking peace." Edward Luttwak, a hawkish longtime consultant to the Pentagon, added, "Our entire system of security and stability is being dismantled by Soviet initiative." But Barry Blechman, a former senior official of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said that the Bush plan was "very good, a step in the right direction." He added, "It will bring about a much more stable military balance in central Europe."

At the close of a momentous week in Europe, the debate over Bush's plan continued. But whether the initiative was indeed a hasty reaction to what the media call "Gorbymania"—or a carefully thought-out policy—seemed to be almost irrelevant. The Bush initiative had spared NATO a crisis of disunity, and it had moved a divided and heavily armed Europe one significant step toward a brighter future.

JOHN BIERMAN *with BRUCE WALLACE and PETER LEWIS in Brussels, WILLIAM LOWTHER in Washington and JEREMY HART in London*

Diary of a smart business traveller





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SUDAN

Desperate hunger

Relief groups rush to stave off starvation

To provide desperately needed food for two million hungry people caught up in a brutal civil war in southern Sudan, the United Nations is co-ordinating a $180-million relief project named Operation Lifeline Sudan. Maclean's Nairobi Correspondent David Jones recently visited the area. His report.

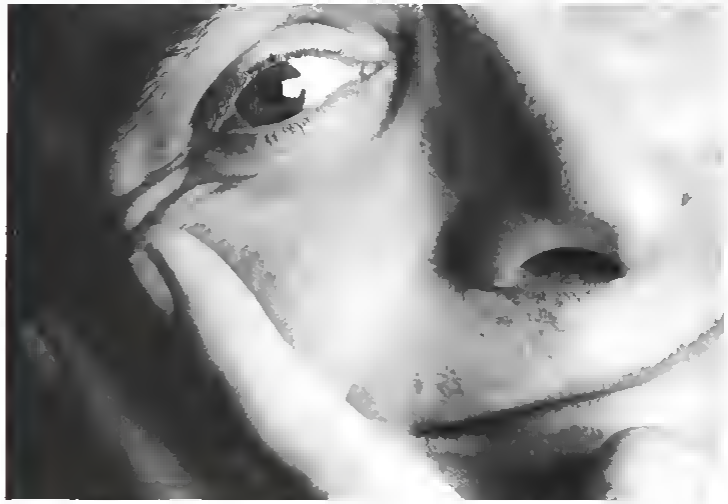
Calgary-born bush pilot Scott Cunningham, flying a twin-engined Cessna 402 for Operation Lifeline, made one slow pass over the dirt strip at Lokichokio, a town in northwest Kenya near the Sudanese border, and touched down in a carefully controlled skid. The heavily laden plane skidded left, then right before coming to a halt, its wheels and wings caked with thick red mud. Said Cunningham: "That wasn't too bad. But taking off again is going to be tricky."

Since the rainy season began in mid-May, the relief operation is becoming more difficult for the consortium of international relief agencies—ranging from UNICEF to the International Committee of the Red Cross—which is racing against time to deliver 160,000 tons of food to southern Sudan before the roads and airfields become unusable again in December. The agencies are trying to prevent a repetition of last year's human devastation when an estimated quarter of a million people starved to death in the region. After floods destroyed crops in the area, relief attempts were blocked by a civil war—now in its sixth year—which pits the black Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) against forces armed by the Arab government in Khartoum, the Sudanese capital 1,060 km to the north. In March, after long and difficult negotiations, the Sudanese government gave the UN permission to begin Operation Lifeline, and the SPLA has agreed to a temporary cease-fire. Since then, relief agencies have shipped up to 60,000 tons of food to southern Sudan. But many obstacles remain—both natural and manmade. And if the operation fails, UN officials say, another 160,000 people could die this year.

As the least-developed region of one of Africa's poorest nations, southern Sudan has always been a place of desperate poverty. Now it presents scenes of dreadful human suffering. Refugees from the war congregate in wretched squatter camps around government garrisons, where there is some chance of receiving food and medical aid. The relief team that I accompanied arrived at Kongor, a random collection of two or three dozen mud huts and one concrete block building. Dozens of naked children—their skins rubbed to a ghostly pallor with ashes to ward off flies, their bellies distended by hunger—welcomed us with brave grins and pitifully outstretched hands. We brought sacks of grain, but only enough to keep the miserable encampment alive for a very short time. And no one could be sure how much longer such supplies would continue to reach them.

On the outskirts of Juba, the largest government-held town in the south, about 200,000 refugees are clinging to life in tattered tents and improvised mud huts. They have learned to expect little help from the Sudanese authorities. Relief workers said that when the situation was at its worst late last year, flights from Khartoum brought military supplies and goods for local Arab merchants—but nothing for the starving people. And relief workers who tried to help them were often rebuffed or even expelled. At that time, it was impossible to fly into some government-held towns because rebels, trying to starve the garrisons out, shot

Diary of a smart business traveller



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down planes with anti-aircraft missiles and mined or staged ambushes on overland routes.

In the southwestern part of the divided nation of 23 million—almost three-quarters Moslem, the rest adherents of the native animist religions or Christians—it was not flooding but drought, and a war-shattered food distribution system, that drove scores of thousands of people from the area. At Muglad, a refugee centre just north of the war zone, Colleen Cameron, a nurse from Antigonish, N.S., said that a government policy of giving Moslem tribesmen automatic weapons to fight the rebels had made the situation even worse. Often, she said, Moslem militiamen raided the Christian or animist Dinka people—killing the men, stealing their cattle and taking their women and children into slavery. Added Cameron, "The militia even raided this camp a few months ago and kidnapped three women."

One of the Muglad refugees, James Mawien, a 40-year-old Dinka, said that he fled with his wife and four children to find food and escape from the war. But he was kidnapped on the road and forced to work for three months for an Arab farmer, who held his wife and children hostage. Alai Aguer, who fled when militiamen burned her village, said that her husband died of disease and her three daughters were abducted on the way north.

Hundreds of thousands of other Dinkas, rather than move north through hostile territory, have tried to reach UN-run refugee camps in Ethiopia across Sudan's eastern frontier. Only the strongest have survived the 700-km journey. Those who have, mainly teenaged boys, said that they had found their way by following a trail of bones—the sun-bleached skeletons of those who had gone before. Said UN official Kingsley Amaming: "Sometimes, we see walking skeletons arriving."

Inside southeastern Sudan, the Red Cross is the only agency permitted to fly food into many of the worst-affected areas. By the end of May, the Red Cross had supplied 12,000 tons of food from its base in Khartoum and from neighboring Kenya and Uganda. But, said Michael Kuhn, the Swiss chief Red Cross delegate at Lokichokio, those stocks would meet only a fraction of the needs of the most distressed districts. Meanwhile, because of the onset of the rains, four relief pilots were stranded for days when their planes skidded off a muddy runway near the Ethiopian border on May 19. And as the rains become more intense and the airstrips and dirt roads get muddier, the tasks of Scott Cunningham, Colleen Cameron and others in Operation Lifeline will become even more difficult—and the danger of wide-scale starvation will deepen. □



SUAU R ACH. SYAM

A refugee feeds a child in southern Sudan: wretched

Diary of a smart business traveller



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THE UNITED STATES

An emotional farewell

U.S. House Speaker Jim Wright resigns

His moods veered between sadness and anger, humor and fiery passion. In an emotional hour-long speech last week before the law-making body in which he has served for 34 years, Jim Wright announced his decision to resign as Speaker of the House of Representatives and to give up his seat by the end of June. But before becoming the first Speaker to be driven from office, Wright pleaded his innocence, offering a packed chamber a detailed rebuttal of the charges of financial mismanagement that the House ethics committee had levelled against him. And, referring to the bitter, continuing battle over ethics between House Democrats and Republicans, he implored the legislators "to bring this period of mindless cannibalism to an end." But shortly after House members gave Wright a standing ovation, some of them warned of a prolonged period of tit-for-tat bloodletting that could further tarnish the image of Congress and paralyse House proceedings. "Congress is like a war zone," said Democrat Bill Richardson of New Mexico. "You don't know where the next bomb will drop."

Amid the hostilities, House members this week were expected to elect Thomas Foley of Washington state—a popular, conciliatory Democrat—as the new Speaker. But the damage was already extensive, especially to the Democrats. On May 27, majority whip Tony Coelho of California—once considered the leading contender to replace Foley as House majority leader—announced his intention to resign after reports of an investigation into his financial dealings. And the head of the Democratic caucus, Representative William Gray of Pennsylvania, a leading candidate to replace Coelho as majority whip, struggled to shore up his support last week amid rumors that he was under justice department investigation for allegedly paying a no-show employee.

In return, some Democrats urged the ethics committee to pursue an investigation of minority whip Newt Gingrich, a brash Georgia Republican who filed the charges against Wright last year. The Democrats have accused Gingrich of violating House rules by accepting $125,000 to promote his book, *Window of Opportunity*—and not reporting the funds as contributions. But Gingrich, in turn, has promised to retaliate against an unnamed dozen Democrats if the committee targets him. Said Representative Jack Brooks, a Texas Democrat: "There is an evil wind blowing in the halls of Congress today that is reminiscent of the Spanish Inquisition."

In the view of many Democrats, the case against Wright began as Republican retaliation for an action of the Democrat-controlled Senate: the rejection in March of President George Bush's nomination of former senator John Tower as defence secretary. But when the bipartisan ethics committee released its report on April 17, all 12 members endorsed the charges. Wright, who was second in line for the U.S. presidency after the vice-president, stood accused of violating congressional rules 69 times. He accepted $172,000 in illegal gifts and favors from Texas businessman George Mallick, the committee charged, at a time when Mallick had a direct interest in congressional legislation. And he allegedly sidestepped legal limits on speaking fees through bulk sales of his book, *Reflections of a Public Man*.

But even before the Wright drama was played out, news reports said that the justice department was expected to launch an investigation of Coelho, who allegedly received preferential treatment in buying a $120,000 junk bond. While admitting that he had failed to report help from a savings and loan company executive in buying the bond, Coelho denied giving special political treatment to that industry in return. But he decided to step down, he said, to spare fellow Democrats another Wright-style ethics fight.

In the wake of Wright's resignation, there was an almost palpable atmosphere of fear in Congress. Many Republicans argued that the Democrats' 34-year hold on the House had a corrupting influence—but denied that the GOP was engaging in a witch-hunt. The National Republican Campaign Committee included that message in a briefing paper that it circulated quietly among Republican congressmen. Said the committee: "Democrats would have the news media and the American people think that Wright and Coelho's fall has to do with 'ethical McCarthyism' and character assassination. This is absolutely false."

Still, the stark references to the late senator Joseph McCarthy—who during the 1950s harassed people in the government and the private sector whom he branded as Communists—underscored the poisonous mood on Capitol Hill. Some optimists predicted that the mood would pass once Congress recesses for the summer in late June. "With Congress out," said Richard Scammon, director of the Washington-based Elections Research Centre, "people will talk about baseball and the weather." But in Washington, politics is often the only game in town. As for the weather, the most widely held forecast in Congress was for more tumultuous political storms.

HILARY MACKENZIE *in Washington*



Wright announcing his resignation: a plea to end 'mindless cannibalism' in politics

Nuclear Fission: Halfway to the First Century

An advertising supplement to the June 12, 1989 issue of Maclean's magazine





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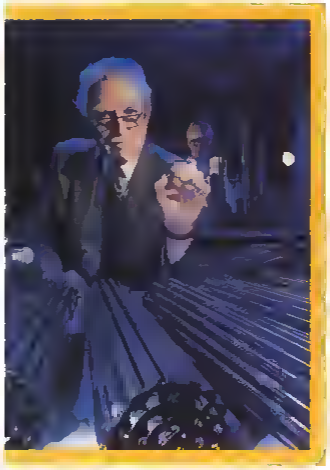
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Professor O.J.C. Runnalls is Chairman of the Canadian Nuclear Association. In his hand he is holding a pellet of uranium that is contained in the reactor fuel bundles (lor. ground). A handful of these pellets can provide all the electricity needs of a modern home for one full year.

Nuclear energy will clearly have an important role in Canada's future... the federal government fully supports the Canadian nuclear program. We have to adapt to the times and to the market. But I look toward the future as an exciting challenge. In nuclear technology, I believe that Canada has the men and women with the necessary skills and the technical resources to meet its own needs at home, and to compete internationally and win.

Hon. Jake Epp, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada

Annual Load Factors to end of 1988 for Reactors of 150 MWe Gross and Above
(except for Hungary, Comecon countries are excluded)

Rank	Reactor Name	Country	Load Factor %
1	Pickering 6		100.1
2	St-Lucie II		99.9
3	Sendai II		98.6
4	Farley II		98.3
5	Pickering 5		97.9
6	Pickering 7		96.6
7	Point Lepreau		95.7
8	Millstone I		95.5
9	North Hanna II		95.5
10	Gentilly 2		93.8

Canadian reactors are always well represented in the top ten of world reactor performance

The nuclear option

Canada generates about 15 per cent of its electricity from nuclear power. The country's nuclear system at the end of 1988 consisted of 18 operating power reactors for an installed capacity of more than 12 000 MW. By 1993 with the completion of the 4 additional reactors now under construction at Darlington Canada's total nuclear system will be close to 16 000 MW and will produce 20 per cent of the country's electricity.

Nuclear power now supplies as much of the world's electricity as all sources did in 1955. It is now apparent that the nuclear power industry must be prepared to provide an even greater proportion of the world's electricity needs than the 16 per cent it does today.

Growing concern over the environmental impact of burning fossil fuels, the discovery of large deposits of high grade uranium, and the results of international studies which show nuclear power to be economical and environmentally sustainable, all point to a renaissance of nuclear power development worldwide.

No country has been more successful than Canada in capitalizing on its investment in nuclear power development. We have not only produced much more electricity per government dollar invested in nuclear R & D, but CANDU reactors developed exclusively in Canada, lead the world in reliability, safety and economy of operation.

By O.J.C. Runnalls

Refusing to see the light

Even with fossil fuels eroding the environment, society remains resistant to nuclear power. Why?

It is a striking anomaly that so many of those concerned about the environment are trying so hard to ignore the nuclear technology that can help.

Similar anomalies have appeared regularly in history as beneficial discoveries have been subjected to the disparagement of well meaning but ill-advised obstructionism. Galileo, Pasteur and Newton are just three of the many whose contributions encountered stiff resistance and ridicule.

A remarkable parallel to the experience of nuclear technology is the story of Edward Jenner, now recognized as the father of immunology and whose discovery of vaccination two centuries ago led to the eradication of smallpox.

In his own day and for years after his death, Jenner was under merciless attack that vilified both the work and the man. A demoralized Jenner lamented to a friend in 1799 that, although it was a frightful enemy of mankind he was working against, he found himself "beset on all sides with snarling fellows, and so ignorant withal that they know no more of the disease they write about than the animals which generate it."

The specter threatening the earth's environment today also is a frightful enemy of mankind.

Much of the accumulation of man-made gases precipitating the problems of acid rain and climate change originates in the methods used to obtain energy. Extracting energy from the atom, however, creates none of these hazards. Neither harmful oxides nor carbon dioxide, the culprits in acid rain and the greenhouse effect, are introduced into the atmosphere from nuclear generating stations.

Nuclear power can help us. Its environmental cleanliness is being ignored, or mentioned only in whispers because, just as in Jenner's time, large segments of the public have been persuaded that the technology is unsafe and unnatural. Yet nuclear energy is not something unnatural. It is not an abomination of nature any more than is energy from coal, oil, the sun, water or wind. Fission is as much an integral part of nature as are rain and sunshine. Man has learned how to initiate fission and to extract energy from it, just as homo erectus did with fire half a million years ago.

As in the Jenner story, however, fear is playing a key role in the atomic energy story. Like vaccination, nuclear technology has been branded contrary to the will of God and ridicule has been heaped upon it.

Many government studies into nuclear technology have been carried out. Each has pronounced the technology safe. But even after these pronouncements, the calls for abolition persist, the same calls Jenner heard after his work was pronounced safe following government study.

Jenner lamented that fears surrounding vaccination were not founded; this, too, is the case concerning nuclear power. Zero risk exists only in fantasy. Generating electricity is real, not fantasy. Each source of electricity which society needs poses risk. There is no question, however, that the atom is the least risky of the major sources of commercial electricity production.

It is the most environmentally forgiving by far of all the major options. The findings of the World Commission on Environment and Development, commonly known as the Brundtland Report, clearly set out many of the environmental and health hazards of non-nuclear generating methods.

In nuclear-related issues raised over the years, such as economics, safety or the perceived link with nuclear weapons, repeated examinations have put the technology in a favorable light. This also will be the case with a currently prominent issue, the disposal of so-called nuclear waste. Disposal of nuclear waste is not considered a technical difficulty.

Almost every discovery that has eventually proved beneficial seems to have had its initial detractors. Frequently the resistance was born in fear stemming from a lack of fundamental knowledge or perhaps fear that the pace of new technology was too fast, that new ideas were being adopted with insufficient research into all possible impacts.

Nothing produces all pluses; there are always minuses. To be alive is to be at risk and, therefore, absolute safety is an illusion. Sound judgment can be reached only by exercising risk perspective. Few of humankind's steps could have been taken if all uncertainties had first to be removed.

Every minus cannot be cited as evidence of moving too quickly. Every accident is not the result of a technology left faulty by insufficient research. More often it is the result of irresponsibility pushing the technology beyond its intended use. Chernobyl was such a case.

Engineering design should forgive failure, both human and mechanical. The design at Three Mile Island did. The design at Chernobyl did not, and the Soviet Union learned a painful lesson with wide-reaching impact. In Canada, the lesson came relatively painlessly in 1952 with a small-scale accident at a Chalk River research reactor. That lesson is one of the reasons the CANDU power reactor is a most forgiving design.

The availability of nuclear technology at a time of such environmental threat is providential. The World Health Organization announced that smallpox had been eradicated on May 8, 1980, almost 200 years after Jenner realized it was possible.

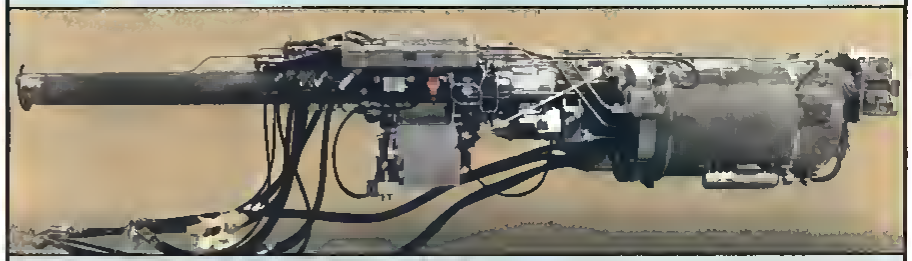
Today's environmental threat does not allow a similar time span.



A calandria, the heart of a CANDU reactor, produced by MIL Vickers on route to installation in a Canadian reactor

By Donald S. Lawson
Mr. Lawson is president of CANDU Operations for Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

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Nuclear energy in Québec

Canada's most recent nuclear reactor is also one of the best in the world The Gentilly 2 nuclear power station is located some 30 kilometres east of Trois-Rivières on the south shore of the St Lawrence River

The station, Hydro Quebec's only nuclear-powered generating plant, is powered by a Candu 600 type reactor Similar models are in service in New Brunswick Argentina and Korea

The reactor at Gentilly 2 provides 640 megawatts to the Hydro-Quebec system This is enough electricity to meet the needs of more than 200 000 single family homes And is 4% of the Hydro-Quebec installed generating capacity

Building Gentilly 2

The project to build Gentilly took 10 years and cost $1 3 billion Engineering for Gentilly 2 required 3700 person years and during the construction phase 8100 person years of work were created Hydro-Québec was the prime contractor and many Canadian firms both large and small worked on the project

Since Gentilly 2 began commercial production of electricity in October 1983 it has been a steady source of electricity and its record of production regularly ranks it among the best in the world

More than electricity

There are more than 600 permanent jobs at the Hydro-Québec Gentilly 2 plant injecting an annual payroll of more than $30 million into the community

The station also fosters close ties with the universities in Québec through research grants and on-site training programs A university chair in nuclear studies is also sponsored by Hydro-Québec These programs help to prepare the next generation of nuclear specialists to meet the technological and scientific challenges of the future

While close ties to the universities look to the future advanced-level training for today's station staff is a regular and ongoing challenge Hydro Quebec has developed an exacting regimen of training for the Gentilly 2 operations, maintenance and technical personnel

This past year a new computerized control room simulator was installed This system is a detailed reproduction of the Gentilly 2 control centre and is used to train all staff members in emergency procedures and routine operating practices

Gentilly 2 is a modern well-equipped nuclear reactor that has a world-class training and maintenance program and a record of performance ranking Gentilly 2 as one of the best reactors in the world

This is a high tech success story of which many Canadians are not yet fully aware The vast majority of Canadians do however recognize today the importance nuclear power will have in meeting future energy needs

Canada has shown that is has the capability to compete with the best in the world when it comes to the development of peaceful and beneficial applications of nuclear technology

A performance record— The CANDU reactor at Gentilly ran at 94% capacity in 1988. Of all the reactors in the world over 150 MW Gentilly 2 placed number 10



What if . . .

Power plant simulators are perhaps the most important tool for training operators under normal and abnormal conditions They also play an important role in exercising new plant operating procedures The number of possible scenarios which can be played out is limitless All power utilities run very rigorous training programs which pace operators through practical and theoretical courses, exercises and examinations Qualification through these programs takes years and requalification to account for updated procedures and plant changes are both frequent and mandatory

The keystone of these programs is the hands-on training provided by exercises run on a full-scope simulator which replicates the control room in its entirety Led into the simulator an experienced operator cannot find any difference between what he sees in the simulator and the actual reactor control room Attention of every last detail is vital if lessons learned here are to allow an operator to react in a controlled predictable fashion should he or she ever be faced with an actual emergency situation The thousands of lights switches and dials are the same as those used in the real plant Anything the operator has to turn push pull or touch has the same appearance and function as it does in the plant Even the carpet lighting walls and doors are the same If an operator picks up a phone and dials emergency numbers someone is there to respond and to give instructions The simulator provides the operator with a real-life experience

If the operator goes through the doors into the next room, he does not find the real nuclear power plant, with a reactor, heat exchangers boilers or turbines, but finds instead a configuration of minicomputers These computers predict the behavior of more than one hundred thousand reactor parameters necessary for the safe and accurate control of the plant from the control room (such as flows pressures, temperatures voltages, currents)

The simulator is also used to give operators real-time experience with emergency situations where a plant component may fail, training them to use plant procedures and backup equipment to maintain safe operation of the plant. Simulators can reproduce many thousands of possible failures Experiencing these failures on the simulators is an important part of each operator's training program and prepares each nuclear reactor operator to deal with any and all situations

The best managed waste in the world

Used nuclear fuel has been stored in water-filled pools at Canadian nuclear generating stations for 25 years and it can continue to be stored there safely and economically for many decades The safe management and storage of the used fuel is the responsibility of the utilities that own the reactors Above-ground concrete canisters for dry storage of used fuel are also being used

Up to the end of 1987 there were approximately 12 000 tonnes of used fuel in storage Stacked together, these fuel bundles would fill one Olympic swimming pool

Responsibility

The Atomic Energy Control Board licenses sites where nuclear wastes are stored and has published regulatory guidelines for disposal The basic requirement of these guidelines is that the burden on future generations from nuclear waste will be minimized

In 1978 the Governments of Canada and Ontario agreed to cooperate in the development of technologies for the safe permanent disposal of Canada s nuclear fuel waste They launched the Nuclear Fuel Waste Management Program AECL was given the responsibility of assessing the concept for the disposal of nuclear fuel wastes deep in the stable granitic rock formations of the Canadian Shield and for developing and demonstrating the associated technologies Ontario Hydro was asked to develop the technologies for the interim storage and transportation of used nuclear fuel

Canada's nuclear industry has taken responsibility for its used fuel from day one. It is handled very safely Used nuclear fuel however represents only a very small fraction of all toxic wastes produced by industry in Canada Technologies now being developed for transporting and permanently disposing of used nuclear fuel may one day be used in dealing with other kinds of toxic wastes



A storage pool containing used nuclear fuel on site at a nuclear generating station

Canada's nuclear non-proliferation policy

Since the advent of the atomic age, the proliferation of nuclear weapons has been recognized as a major danger to world peace and international stability and has tempered but not deterred the benefits offered by the peaceful uses of nuclear energy Concern about the proliferation of nuclear weapons combined with a desire to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, provided impetus in the 1960s for the negotiation by the international community of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

As well as supporting reductions in existing nuclear arsenals, the NPT contains specific commitments prohibiting the nuclear weapons states from providing other states with a nuclear weapons capability and non-nuclear weapon states from acquiring nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices The NPT also facilitates international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and has become the cornerstone of peaceful nuclear commerce for countries such as Canada With 139 signatories including the USA, the USSR and the UK the NPT is the world s most widely supported arms control and security agreement

Canada was the first country with substantial nuclear capability to renounce the nuclear weapons option Successive Canadian governments have chosen to devote their efforts instead to the development of the non-explosive uses of nuclear energy, to peaceful nuclear commerce and to strengthening the international non-proliferation regime

As an original party, Canada strongly supports the full application of the NPT and will actively participate in an important conference in 1990 to review the Treaty's operation Canada has consistently and repeatedly called on those states not yet party to the NPT to accede as soon as possible Canada has also taken a leading role in supporting other important elements of the international non-proliferation regime such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards system and multilateral nuclear export controls

Canada has been in the forefront in establishing a very thorough nuclear non-proliferation and export control policy Canadian non-proliferation policy in its present form was developed during the 1970s following India's nuclear explosion in May 1974 The government's objectives are to strengthen the international non-proliferation regime and to ensure that Canada's nuclear exports, such as CANDU reactors and uranium will not be diverted to explosive uses

Today Canada's nuclear non-proliferation policy is among the strictest in the world It has two main requirements First, nuclear cooperation can take place only with those non-nuclear weapons states which have made a commitment to non-proliferation by either adherence to the NPT or taking an equivalent binding step and accepted IAEA safeguards on all their nuclear activities Second Canadian nuclear exports can only go forward to states which have accepted in a formal agreement with Canada a number of non-proliferation assurances and controls over items subject to the agreement, such as

- a prohibition on their use in connection with the production of nuclear explosive devices;
- the application of an alternative safeguards system if the IAEA is unable to perform its safeguards functions,
- Canadian consent over their retransfer the reprocessing of spent fuels and enrichment beyond 20 per cent U-235 of Canadian uranium and
- the application of adequate physical protection measures

Canada s nuclear non-proliferation policy is playing a major role in achieving national and international non-proliferation objectives Within the framework of Canada's non-proliferation policy, the exports of Canada s nuclear industry will continue to contribute to the international prosperity and security that the peaceful use of nuclear energy can help provide

By the Right Honourable Joe Clark
Secretary of State for External Affairs



The Human Energy Behind Nuclear Energy

Dr John Foster, P Eng , Is Chairman of the Executive Council of the World Energy Conference, an international organization dedicated to the worldwide development and promotion of energy for peaceful uses He is seen here at Niagara Falls, today the source of about 9% of Ontano's electricity.

Nuclear Energy in Canada

RESOURCEFUL THINKING

Flip a light switch, turn on the TV or turn up the thermostat. In this country we have come to rely on an abundant supply of electricity Canada is one of the world's biggest energy producers — and consumers. Only Norwey requires more electricity per person

Canada's Electricity Sources

In 1950, 96% of Canada's electricity was generated by our rivers Today, with most of the accessible hydro sites already harnessed, that figure hovers at 65%. Fossil fuels, mainly coal, provide 20% and our newest source of energy, uranium, now provides 15%.

As our population and our economy continue to grow, demand for electricity is increasing and new supplies must be developed. For each region of Canada it is a matter of making the best choice now and for the future — choosing options that are both economically sound and environmentally responsible

Economics and the Environment

"Nuclear energy is an attractive option for two reasons -- it's economically competitive and it is a clean source of energy", says Dr John Foster, Chairman of the World Energy Conference

"A small quantity of uranium provides us with an enormous amount of energy Consequently, it is a very inexpensive fuel that is easy to transport and store. Canade is the world's leading uranium producer and has enough reserves to meet the needs of this country and others for a long time to come."

A Realistic Option

Canada's own CANDU reactors capitalize on the efficiency of uranium fuel. Just a handful of uranium pellets produce enough energy to meet the electricel needs of the average Canadian home for a year. Because the amount is so small, there is little used fuel. It is effectively contained and safely managed.

"Uranium is playing a more and more significant role in meeting our electricity needs Nuclear reactors in Canada now provide us with as much electricity as all sources of energy did only 35 years ago, and about six times the electricity generated here at Niagara Falls."

"Nuclear energy offers a safe, efficient and environmentally clean method of power production It's not our only choice for producing electricity but it will become an increasingly important option for our future energy supply"

For more information please contact
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Call toll-free 1-800-387-4477
Or visit any one of our CANDU stations in Canada

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Hand in hand —high quality and high tech

GE Canada is an active supporter in the development of nuclear energy and has provided this history of their involvement

It was at GE Canada's Peterborough, Ontario plant in 1955 that the first team of dedicated men and women was formed from the ranks of GE Canada, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) and Ontario Hydro to demonstrate that the CANDU reactor concept (heavy water cooled and moderated, natural uranium fuelled) was workable and practical as a commercial source of electric power.

What a proud moment it was in 1962, when NPD, the first demonstration plant at Rolphton, Ontario began generating electricity—and continued to do so reliably for almost 25 years. GE Canada was a principal designer and prime contractor on this project.

The following years saw GE Canada complete the design and construction of two more nuclear stations: an organically cooled research reactor at AECL's Whiteshell research centre near Winnipeg and KANUPP, the CANDU nuclear power station in Pakistan.

In 1968, GE Canada decided to redirect its nuclear business and to concentrate on the design and manufacture of nuclear fuel bundles and fuel handling systems, and on reactor fuel channel services—all very exciting technologies. By integrating these technologies with those of AECL and Ontario Hydro, GE Canada is part of a winning team. The success of CANDU stations in Canada and abroad continues to demonstrate that this uniquely Canadian product is the best in the world!

At GE Canada quality and customer service are key, especially in the manufacture of fuel bundles and fuel handling systems.

Nuclear fuel bundles are assembled by sealing natural uranium dioxide pellets inside zircaloy tubes. The tubes are then welded into a circular assembly about 5 meters (19 ½') long and about 10cm (4") in diameter. All bundles are designed and manufactured to extremely exacting standards—not only to prevent escape of radioactive material, but to optimize the chain reaction process, and to efficiently transfer heat to the coolant.

One bundle weighing approximately 25 kg will produce thermal energy equal to about 300,000 kg of coal or 1800 barrels of oil or 7 million cubic meters of natural gas. GE Canada has produced approximately 400,000 fuel bundles to date.

Fuel Handling Systems supply the reactor with its fuel. In the beginning, when the formidable requirements were considered, many experts claimed "it will never work!" The task was to penetrate into an operating reactor's pressure boundary and to activate complex mechanisms within the high temperature, high pressure, heavy water environment in order to replace used fuel bundles with fresh ones—and to do this on power, reliably, day in and day out. It took some very inventive designs, exacting manufacture and patient development by GE Canada's team, to prove that it could be done—and our fuel handling systems have continued to perform very effectively ever since.

Fuel handling systems also include equipment which transfers new fuel to the reactor location, and later moves the fuel into secure storage in water filled bays.

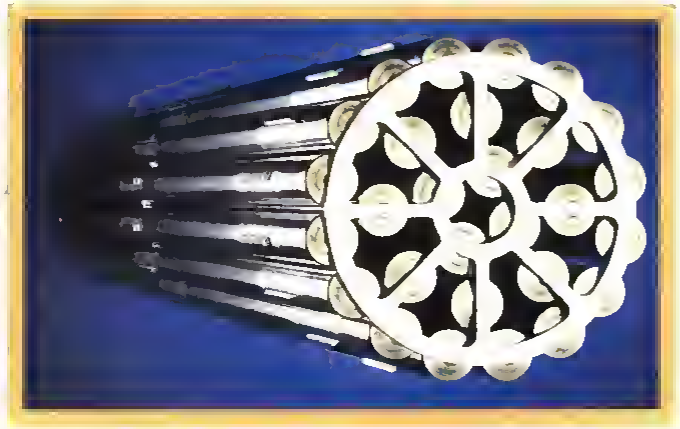
Today's CANDU success story is the ultimate measure of the reliability of these remote computer controlled machines, which can be compared to modern day jet engines in terms of size and complexity. GE Canada has built 44 fueling machines so far and we provide first class service to the utilities which use them.

Fuel Channel Services. Fuel channels are the horizontal, zircaloy tubes forming the honeycomb interior of the reactor. Each 10 cm diameter tube contains 12 or 13 fuel bundles. Heavy water flows through the tubes, extracting the heat produced by the fuel.

Sealing the zircaloy tubes into the ends of the reactor required considerable development to ensure that the seals remain strong and leak tight over the reactor's life. GE Canada became an acknowledged leader in the development and use of a swaging technique to form a rolled joint, the method used on all CANDU's, and the Company has been associated with reactor tube installations since the beginning.

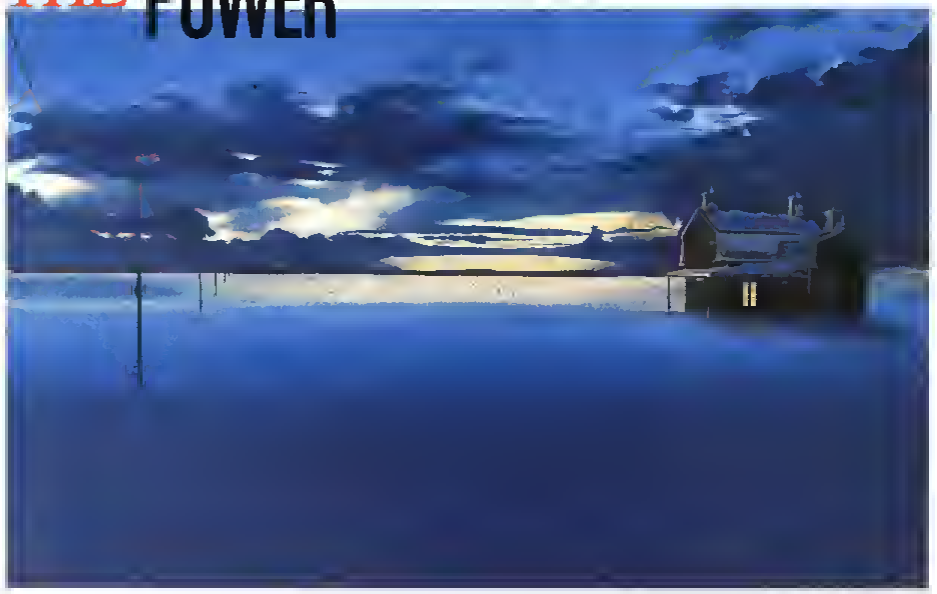
Fuel channel inspections are performed periodically to measure any changes in the condition of the channels and to ensure continued safe operation. GE Canada designs and supplies the specialized equipment that carries inspection devices into the reactor channels.

GE Canada and its employees are proud members of the CANDU team, and look forward to continuing to help provide Canada and the world with clean, safe reliable electric power.



Example of a nuclear reactor fuel bundle.

THE POWER OF COMMITMENT.



The demand for new, more efficient means of electrical power generation, transmission and distribution is increasingly being felt. At ABB, we're now hard at work on meeting tomorrow's demands.

As the world's largest energy engineering company, we're drawing on the combined resources and commitment of our two founding firms, ASEA and BROWN BOVERI.

A commitment that is dedicated and focused exclusively on electrotechnology.

A commitment that, in addition to spending 1.5 billion dollars on research and development in the next year, will have ABB working with universities and industry worldwide making more efficient use of our energy resources.

We're committed. Committed to providing power utilities and industries with the world's most advanced energy technologies. Committed to extending the frontiers of energy engineering. Committed to putting all our resources to work for our customers in Canada and abroad.

At ABB, the power of commitment is behind all our work.

The Power in Energy Engineering.

ABB
ASEA BROWN BOVERI

Small is beautiful

As the trend towards smaller nuclear reactors gains momentum, Canada is at the leading edge of the technology and poised to capture a major share of emerging world markets–

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, there was a global trend towards progressive development of larger power reactors, prompted mainly by considerations of economy of scale. Electrical utilities in the industrialized countries were generally experiencing rapid demand growth. Large unit sizes could be accommodated by strong electrical grid systems. And financing was available at reasonable rates.

Today, however, many utilities are experiencing high financing costs, long construction periods, cost inflation and uncertain load growth. Consequently they are turning to smaller generating units.

As this trend became evident, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) in 1982 set about to develop a new, smaller sized version of its highly successful CANDU design. This new variant, with a net electrical output in the range of 450 megawatts was originally dubbed the CANDU 300 but the name was changed to CANDU 3 to avoid confusion over the unit's generating capacity.



The CANDU 3 incorporates the latest available technologies

The CANDU 3 incorporated the latest available technologies in design and construction methods, control and display systems, operability and maintainability, while continuing to employ proven CANDU concepts, systems and components.

The engineering requirements for CANDU 3 were exacting. The new reactor design was to have a station life of 100 years, a high capacity factor, a short construction schedule, the ability to replace, modernize or rehabilitate any component within a 90 days outage, and energy cost competitive with coal-fueled stations.

To assure reliability, standardization is being implemented to an unprecedented degree. For example, all major components are identical in design and in no case larger that those utilized in current CANDU stations. However, due to the smaller size of the CANDU 3, only about half as many of these components are required. The reduced number of components enhances maintenance capability and minimizes maintenance costs.

A significant innovation is modularization both of components and complete systems, dramatically reducing installation time and cost. The entire station is designed in modules, each weighing less than 300 tonnes, a weight easily handled by today's heavy lift cranes. The modularization permits flexibility in product delivery. Customers can receive components and materials to fabricate the modules on site, or they can take delivery of completed modules from off-site fabricators. Alternatively, several modules can be pre-assembled and brought to the site. The modules are completed and tested to the maximum extent possible prior to installation, thereby increasing productivity and reducing schedule and cost.

Project planning is predicated on a schedule of 35 months from first concrete to in-service for the first CANDU 3 and schedules as short as 30 months for subsequent units. Two CANDU 3 units can be built at lower cost, and be producing electricity in a shorter period than the time required for one CANDU 6.

Multiple CANDU 3 units on the same site offer an attractive alternative to single large units, allowing the utility to match capacity additions to demand growth and thereby avoid the cost of over- or under-supply.

The standardized, modularized CANDU 3 features substantial advances in station layout, constructability, maintainability, operability and plant life extension capability. It is an economical, small nuclear power plant, appropriate for provinces and countries, and for utilities with uncertain load growth, and/or limited financial resources.

John Macpherson is the Director of Public Affairs, CANDU Operations, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

COGEMA

THE NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE COMPANY

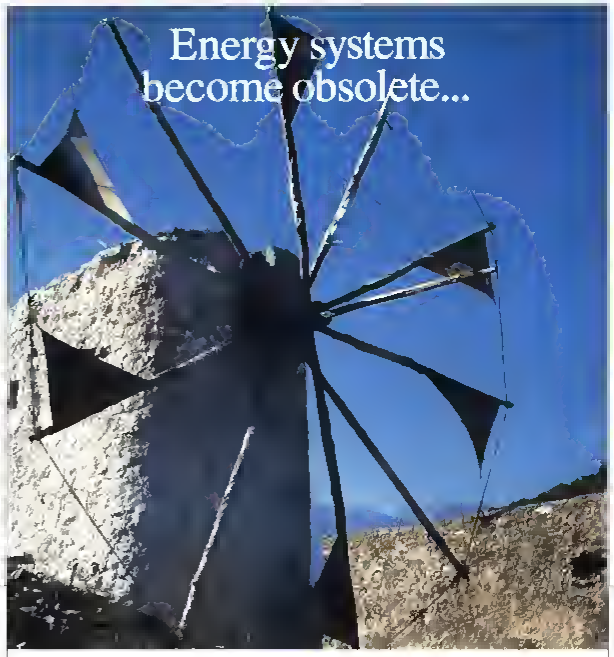
Cogema, a French firm incorporated under private law, markets nuclear fuel products and services to utility customers throughout the world.

The Cogema group has the unrivaled advantage of offering products and services for each step of the nuclear fuel cycle: uranium exploration and mining, uranium enrichment, nuclear fuel design, fabrication and marketing, spent fuel reprocessing and recycling, transportation of nuclear materials, engineering, fuel cycle consulting.

In 1987, the Cogema group's manpower in France and abroad was 18,000. Consolidated sales amounted to 21.6 billion French francs, among which 40% abroad. The group net income totalled 1.1 billion French francs.

COGEMA

2, rue Paul Dautier, BP 4, 78141 Vélizy-Villacoublay France. Tél.: 33 (1) 39 46 96 41. Télex: 699845. Fax: 33 (1) 34 65 09 21.



The need for energy doesn't!

Over the centuries man's imagination and resourcefulness have resulted in the development of varied energy systems. From the use of sheer muscle power, to the harnessing of wind, steam and the atom, we have pursued our ideas with exciting results.

Today our ability to apply advanced Canadian technological knowledge to meet our increasing energy needs is the driving motivation behind a renewed interest in safe, dependable energy sources.

For twenty-five years, The MIL Group has been developing the advanced technology for many of our major energy systems. Of the 23 CANDUs operating safely and efficiently around the world, major components for 20 have been produced by MIL Vickers.

In Canada, The MIL Group has participated in the production of CANDUs for nuclear power stations in Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario.

Today CANDU power plants provide 16% of Canada's total electricity requirements, and almost 50% of all electricity used in Ontario.

The MIL Group is proud to have earned a world-class reputation for quality, technical achievement, providing diversified, reliable sources of energy ready to meet our needs today - and tomorrow.

After all, our need for energy continues to evolve.

The MIL Group

We're into much more than you think!

1010, Sherbrooke Street West, Suite 910, Montreal (Que.) Canada H3A 2R7,
(514) 842-7911, Fax (514) 842-9183

CANATOM

Worldwide involvement in...



Gentilly-2 Nuclear Generating Station

Nuclear Energy

Canatom Inc. works exclusively in the nuclear, heavy water and related fields. Canatom has more than 20 years' experience in Science of Nuclear Steam Plant (BNSP) and Balance of Plant (BOP) design, and offers

- Conceptual and detail design Engineering
- Procurement
- Project and construction management
- Commissioning assistance
- Project and construction management audits

Experience

Gentilly-1 NGS
Gentilly-2 Point Lepreau-1
Embalse, Wolsung-1 and Cernavoda CANDU 600 MW nuclear generating stations

For more information, please contact

CANATOM INC.
P.O. Box 420
Tour de la Bourse
Montreal, Quebec
H4Z 1K3
Tel: (514)879-1228

Point Lepreau



Tom Bachtler

Tribute to Excellence

Canadian-designed CANDU reactors continue to maintain the leading edge in nuclear performance. To the end of 1988, CANDU had five of the top ten positions for lifetime performance in a field of 272 large reactors worldwide.

New Brunswick's Point Lepreau Generating Station is one of the five leaders. Performance of this CANDU-600 is exceptional with a capacity factor of over 92% for its first six years of commercial operation.

The world-class performance of Point Lepreau and other CANDU reactors is a tribute to Canada's nuclear power industry which has evolved and matured over the past five decades and is today recognized as a world leader in nuclear technology.

NB Power

Cameco— a Canadian mining & energy corporation

The world's largest uranium production and marketing company is still only months old but has the maturity, expertise and resources of its established industry parents.

Cameco, a $1.5 billion corporation headquartered in Saskatoon was born in a 1988 merger of Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation (SMDC) and Eldorado Nuclear Limited.

The Saskatchewan government currently holds 61.5 per cent of Cameco with Ottawa holding the remaining 38.5 per cent but subject to market conditions the company will become 100 per cent publicly owned within the next seven years through a series of stock issues. About 97 per cent of the new company's revenues are generated from uranium.

The task of transforming Cameco into a publicly held company will belong to its Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer William A. Gatenby, who has more than 30 years experience in the resource industry.

Cameco owns all or part of three state-of-the-art mines in northern Saskatchewan's uranium-rich Athabasca Basin at Rabbit Lake, Key Lake and Cluff Lake. Last year, these mines supplied 22 per cent of the western world's uranium.

Key Lake is the world's largest uranium mine with an annual production capacity of 12 million pounds. It was previously cited as the world's richest uranium orebody until Cameco discovered its most exciting deposit at Cigar Lake, Saskatchewan. The 385 million pound Cigar Lake deposit is the largest uranium deposit discovered to date and has a uranium concentration of about 12 per cent, or six times the industry norm.

"We believe that we have the lowest cost production in the world and we intend to take advantage of that fact," says Gatenby.

Acid rain and concern with worldwide greenhouse effect promise to make uranium fuel an increasingly attractive, cost efficient, clean and safe fuel. With large high grade reserves in relative proximity to the Corporation's existing mines and mills, Cameco is confident it can meet growing demand for uranium well into the next century.

Fifty years ago, scientific research led to the discovery of nuclear fission.

Today, applying this principle has made Gentilly 2 one of the world's most successful nuclear power stations.



ELECTRIFFICIENCY

These are some of the grounds for nuclear energy.



Protection of the environment has become a prominent issue in recent years. And this heightened concern for our natural treasures is grounds for using nuclear technology to generate electricity.

The reasons are clear.

Two of the most serious environmental problems are acid rain and the greenhouse effect. Acid rain kills lakes. It's also a grave economic threat to Canada's renowned maple syrup industry. The greenhouse effect (global warming) will change world climate, drying up cropland and causing widespread flooding in coastal regions.

Both problems are caused largely by gases from the burning of fossil fuels.

In contrast, electricity generation by CANDU nuclear reactors is clean. It doesn't cause acid rain or emissions of carbon dioxide — the gas mainly responsible for the greenhouse effect.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) invests 50 million dollars each year in environment-related research. We have 120 scientists and engineers working in this key area.

A major concern of environmentalists — our own included — is disposal of nuclear waste.

We believe that safe methods now exist to securely contain and manage nuclear wastes until they are no longer a threat to the environment. And containment of a relatively small amount of used nuclear fuel is preferable to the massive discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere from burning fossil fuels.

To discover the other benefits nuclear power has for the environment, clip the coupon below and mail it to AECL.

We welcome your inquiry.

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

Return this coupon to AECL, Corporate Public Affairs, 344 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S4

☐ I would like more information on the environmental benefits of nuclear energy.

☐ I would like more information on Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Province _____

Postal Code _____ Telephone _____

Language of preference ☐ English ☐ French

PEOPLE

THE PRICE OF PRIVILEGE

Author Claire Mowat said that she had to keep on smiling during her 19-day trip through Scandinavia as a lady-in-waiting with former governor general Edward Schreyer and his wife, Lillian. Mowat, 56, who chronicles the 1981 adventure in *Pomp and Circumstances*, added that she and her husband, author Farley Mowat, spent 16 hours a day at official functions, making small talk and "smiling constantly." Still, the author, who stayed at palaces and dined with royalty, said that the best perk was "never having to wait in those dreadful lines at airports."

Love studies

Love came between Swedish actress **Maria Holvöe** and her plans to become a lawyer. Holvoe, 25, who plays a secretary in the romantic comedy *Worth Winning*—to be released in August—said that while in Paris on a break from her studies in Stockholm, she fell in love with a Frenchman and decided to remain in France. When the relationship ended after two years, Holvöe, who speaks five languages, said that, instead of resuming her studies, she "chickened out" and fled to New York City to study acting. "It was really not a very brave thing for me to do," she added. After winning a few guest appearances in TV series, Holvöe made her movie debut with a six-minute appearance as a fairy queen in the 1988 movie *Willow*, produced by **George Lucas** and directed by **Ron Howard**. But now, the actress said that while "acting is an education in itself," she regrets her lost years of schooling. She added, "Not having a degree is a chip on my shoulder."



Holvöe: 'chickened out'



Jones: most sensational moment

THE DIVA OF STYLE

Pop superstars found a new way to celebrate themselves last week: the first International Rock Awards, held in New York City. The music industry event honored the standard roster of megastars—including Phil Collins and Madonna—with one-foot brass statues of Elvis Presley. Singer Grace Jones, 37, provided the most sensational moment when she appeared in a revealing Jean-Paul Gaultier satin creation to present the best-guitarist award to Eric Clapton. Jones, known for her outrageous style, is at work on her 10th album. Its title: *No Compromise*.

GIVING UP THE FIGHT

Haunted by memories of child abuse, Canada's golden boy of boxing, **Donny Lalonde**, says that he simply no longer wants to "hurt people." The Winnipeg native announced his retirement last week in New York City while training to regain the World Boxing Council light heavyweight championship—a title he lost to **Sugar Ray Leonard** last November. "I found myself hitting sparring partners and not liking it," said Lalonde, 29, a professional boxer since 1980. An active crusader against child abuse, Lalonde—who now lives in Danville, Conn.—said that he began boxing at 17 to gain self-esteem after being a victim of his stepfather's brutal beatings. Now, the 182-pounder says that he is thankful for the way the "great sport" of boxing has helped him, but can no longer justify fighting. "I've untangled the web inside myself that made me fight in the first place," said Lalonde, who is writing a children's book about abuse. He added, "I guess I've come to terms with myself."



Lalonde: crusader against child abuse

Side effects of honor

In the 41 years since Dr. John Bailey started his general practice on Lake Huron's Manitoulin Island, he has flown on rickety biplanes and made midnight treks across frozen lakes to reach those in need. For his dedication, the College of Family Physicians of Canada recently named Bailey, 66, Family Physician of the Year. Said Bailey: "After the call came, I was so excited that I couldn't concentrate on my patients—they're all coming back since I didn't really listen to them that day."

THE HOT SELL

ADVERTISERS ARE USING MORE SEX TO SELL THEIR WARES DESPITE SOME PUBLIC CRITICISM

They are among the most arresting images on television. In the latest in a series of provocative commercials for Beemans chewing gum, the camera passes slowly over a series of taut female bodies clad variously in clinging blue-and-pink dresses, a blue bikini and form-fitting jeans. The sound track is the song *I'm a Man*. At the end, an announcer says, "Some things in life you just can't forget," and, as a pack of gum appears, he adds, "This is another." Elsewhere, in Pepsi-Cola Canada Ltd.'s advertisements for 7Up, the camera lingers over the lithe buttocks of the young female coach of a children's baseball team, while a voice in the background sings, "Are you up for it?" And now Labatt Breweries of Canada has unveiled a commercial for its new Dry beer that consists of little more than water being tossed over a series of buxom female torsos in bathing suits. Like many members of women's advocacy groups and a growing number of his colleagues in the advertising industry, Robert Hawton, vice-president and creative director for Toronto-based McKim Advertising Ltd., has criticized sexually aggressive promotions such as the Dry commercial, which he described as nothing more than "a wet T-shirt contest on television."

But while they condemn the gratuitous use of sexual images, advertising industry executives and their critics alike also predict that advertisements aimed at young male consumers—who still dominate the markets for products ranging from beer to auto parts—will continue to become more explicit. For their part, advertisers and agency executives say that they have to use graphic, sexually charged images to capture the attention of the so-called grazers—people with remote channel-changers who flip to other programs during commercials—and to attract buyers who are bombarded by hundreds of product promotions every day. Still, even advertisers acknowledge that by being more sexually explicit they are risking a backlash against their products. Declared Labatt executive vice-president Edward Stewart: "You are always trying to walk the ground between what is socially acceptable and what will sell your product."

Other advertisers are so sensitive about the issue that they proved unwilling to discuss the matter at all. Timothy Scott, the group product manager in charge of Beemans for Adams Brands Manufacturing, a division of Warner-Lambert Canada Inc., declined to be interviewed by *Maclean's*, saying that there was "not a lot of upside for us" in submitting to questions. Executives at Seven-Up, who are trying to sell their product with some of the most suggestive sexual images on television, also declined to be interviewed.

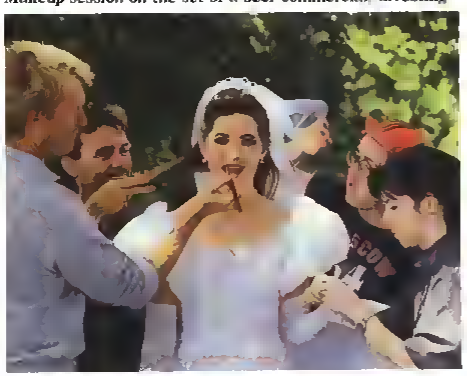
The advertisers, and the agencies that they employ, have been on the defensive for the past decade after a study of sex-role stereotyping begun in 1979 by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC). In 1981, it recommended that the industry police itself, and it drew up a set of voluntary guidelines, which are administered by an advisory panel of the Canadian Advertising Foundation (CAF). The increased scrutiny has had some effect. Adams Brands reduced the number of scantily clad models in an earlier series of Beemans commercials—which it launched in 1987—following written complaints lodged by Vancouver-based MediaWatch and other women's advocacy groups with the CAF and the CRTC. The same groups also complained about the 7Up series last year, but they have had little impact.

At the same time, as they have faced greater regulatory pressure, advertisers have also confronted a rapidly changing marketplace in which women make up a growing percentage of the consumers of all products. As a result, many traditional stereotypes have disappeared over the past decade. Nicholas Fraser, director of business development and strategic planning for Toronto-based advertising agency Foster/McCann-Erickson, said that ads no longer show housewives discussing floor wax over their dust mops, and chiffon-clad women have almost disappeared from the hoods of cars.



Extras on the set of lifestyle ad, appealing to men

PHOTOGRAPHY BY ROY ALEX FOR FLIGHT



Makeup session on the set of a beer commercial, arresting

But although sex is now used to promote a much narrower range of products, advertising executives say that it is still the most powerful weapon in their arsenal. And some of them add that—despite the scrutiny of the CRTC and other concerned groups—they will have to use even more graphic images to hold their audience. Hawton said that the use of sex is most effective for those products that are consumed primarily by younger men. Like all consumers, they are bombarded by hundreds of ads every day in all forms of media, and they simply turn the page or flip the channel past most of them. And although there is almost no statistical evidence to prove it, Hawton said that it is generally accepted that explicit sexual images will get men's attention. Added Fraser: "You have 15 seconds to break through a pack of clutter and prevent someone from hitting the zap button"—the remote channel-changer.

Stewart said that is the reason that Labatt's chose the sex-filled "wet T-shirt" format of its Dry commercial. He noted that the vast majority of beer is consumed by men between 19 and 35 and added, "The attractive young women are thought to appeal to their tastes." Judith Posner, a professor of sociology at Toronto's York University, said that sex provides an effective way to get attention, but she added, "It is also a cheap shot." Posner said she finds the ads objectionable because they attempt to blur the distinction between women's bodies and the product—in the end, consumers are simply buying sex.

The increasingly graphic sexual images are not aimed only at young men—sex is also used to sell a variety of products to women. Posner said that the perfume and personal-care product ads that appear in women's magazines "are as bad as any." Hawton added that the common thread linking most products which are promoted with sexual images is that their use affects relations between the sexes and their perceptions of one another. For her part, Posner said that she and other feminists have no objections to the appropriate use of sex in advertising. Said Posner: "Perfume by definition is a sexual product, so there is a certain licence to sell it that way." She and other critics say that they object to images that implant unrealistic expectations in consumers about their bodies and relations between the sexes. Said Linda Choquette, a spokesman for MediaWatch: "It's not sex. It's the very narrow depiction of sex."

But Fraser said that advertisers and their clients know that consumers are not looking for realism in advertising. Instead, they identify with what Fraser described as an idealized depiction of themselves and their sexuality—a fantasy. For that reason, Fraser argued that even flirtatious lifestyle advertising has a role to play. Said Fraser: "It is, in fact, a reflection of real life—at least in an aspirational sense." He added that advertising agencies do not create trends or expectations, they follow them. But Posner and other critics argue that advertisers are leaders and not followers, and that they often prey on consumers' sexual insecurities. Said Posner: "They try to identify a neurosis and then exacerbate and distort it." Still, regardless of the purity of their motives, it is clear that advertisers will continue to find the lure of sex as a marketing tool simply irresistible.

JOHN DALY

Business Notes

AN ECONOMIC PAUSE
The Canadian economy contracted in March for the first time in nearly three years, but it was far too early to tell whether that marked the beginning of a trend, Statistics Canada reported that the gross domestic product fell by 0.3 per cent in March, the first major decline since October, 1986, when the GDP fell by 0.5 per cent.

THE IMF SEEKS DEBT ACTION
The International Monetary Fund has warned major banks to help solve the Third World debt crisis by voluntarily reducing the amount owed by some countries or risk a major confrontation with the debtor nations as they fall into political turmoil or default on the money owed.

A FARM INCOME FALL
Net farm income dropped by 11 per cent in 1988 because last summer's drought damaged crops across the Prairies and Ontario, Statistics Canada reported last week.

VARITY LOOKS SOUTH
Toronto-based Varity Corp., a giant Canadian manufacturer of farm equipment and industrial machinery—formerly known as Massey-Ferguson—may move to the United States. Varity is expected to unveil its relocation plans later this year. Management said that such a move would enhance shareholder value.

AIDS TAX RULING
A federal government decision to disallow tax deductions on reserves set aside for AIDS claims will cost the life insurance industry millions of dollars. The industry set aside $750 million to meet future AIDS claims.

WANTED: KHASHOGGI
The United States asked Switzerland to extradite Saudi financier and arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi to face racketeering and other charges related to alleged thefts from the Philippines government by Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos. Khashoggi, 54, has been in prison since he was arrested on April 18 at the request of the U.S. Embassy.

BREWING A NEW FIRM
The Labatt Brewing Co. announced that it has bought out two major Italian breweries to tap the European market. Labatt will hold a 70-per-cent stake in the new venture with Birra Moretti SpA, based in Udine, and with Prinz Brau. The new company will operate under the name Moretti.

Assuring the regulators

The CRTC hears details of an MH deal

It was the largest and most complex transaction in Canadian broadcasting history As well, Maclean Hunter Ltd 's $606-million purchase of Selkirk Communications Ltd. last December and its quick resale of some of the Selkirk assets for $310 5 million were widely hailed as a strategic breakthrough for the Toronto-based communications company The arrangement will leave MH holding two highly prized cable television systems, in Ottawa and Fort Lauderdale Fla and CFNY FM radio station in the lucrative Toronto market But first, the publishing and broadcasting company—which owns *Maclean's*—needs the approval of the federal broadcasting regulatory body And, during public hearings in Hull, Que , last week, MH officials outlined a number of expensive proposals to persuade the Canadian Radio-televison and Telecommunications Commission that the Selkirk deal is just as good for the Canadian broadcasting industry as analysts say that it is for the company itself

The CRTC is weighing a number of fundamental issues Paramount is whether MH was simply reselling, or "flipping," the broadcasting properties to make a quick profit without adding any new value to the companies through new programming or capital investment—a practice that the CRTC expressly forbids The commission also has to decide if the transaction will cause unacceptable levels of ownership concentration within the broadcasting industry—or limit competition in the sector by increasing cross-media ownership in Canada

Because of the sheer size and complexity of the Selkirk purchase, a CRTC decision is not expected for at least three months Investment analysts, meanwhile, say that a decision against MH could be a blow to the company's long-term growth prospects Said Derrick Leach, a communications analyst with Toronto investment firm Deacon Morgan McEwen Easson Ltd : "For companies as large as Maclean Hunter, you have to go out and acquire assets."

Within weeks of agreeing to purchase Selkirk formerly controlled by publishing rival Toronto-based Southam Inc MH had agreed to sell several of Selkirk's western broadcasting properties to WIC Western International Communications Ltd of Vancouver for $217.5-million and CHCH TV in Hamilton to The Blackburn Group Inc of London Ont , for $68.5 million. And, last January, MH signed an agreement to sell 11 radio stations in Alberta and British Columbia for $24 5 million That left MH with the cable TV systems in Ottawa and Fort Lauderdale, and CFNY FM in Toronto



© PAUL ROSSITER/FIRST LIGHT

CFCN TV in Calgary: creating one the largest diversified media empires in the world

Osborne: thinking long-term



REDMAN FRANCIS/CP

But during the hearing MH president Ronald Osborne and CRTC acting chairman Louis Sherman disagreed over just how profitable the controversial purchase would be According to a report by chartered accountants Peat Marwick, commissioned by the CRTC, MH would profit by between $14 6 million and $36 6 million on the takeover and resale But Osborne argued that with interest payments and a revised estimate of the worth of the Hamilton TV station, MH will actually lose money on the deal Still Osborne agreed—with evident reluctance—to turn a measure of any profits from the purchase of Selkirk back into the broadcast system, instead of retaining them But he said that would occur only if the amount of money flowing into broadcasting had a ceiling. Added Osborne: "If we're talking numbers that give us ranges of two or three or four million dollars, yes, we could live with it."

As well, Osborne outlined other concessions that MH was willing to make in return for the CRTC's approval He told the commission that MH, whose broadcast interests include television station CFCN in Calgary, would spend $19 9 million over five years in donations to finance new TV drama productions And when CRTC commissioner Rosalie Gower asked him about the potential for increased cross-ownership of media as a result of the Selkirk transaction, Osborne said that MH would extend a so-called "standstill agreement" between MH and its 62-per-cent-owned subsidiary, the Toronto Sun Publishing Corp , signed in 1981 The agreement guarantees that the "business and affairs" of the Sun corporation which publishes daily newspapers in Toronto, Ottawa, Calgary and Edmonton, and which also owns 60 per cent of *The Financial Post*, will be managed by a 12-person board of directors, to which MH can appoint only two nominees.

Despite the MH proposals, the Consumer's Association of Canada strongly criticized the takeover Said Tim Creery, spokesman for the advocacy group "For the commission to go forward with a hearing of this importance without clear policy and guidelines on concentration is a dereliction of public duty." In the coming months, the CRTC will have to decide between two starkly opposing views.

JOHN DeMONT

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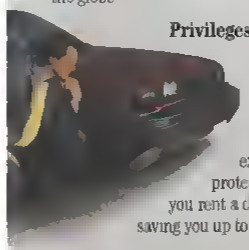
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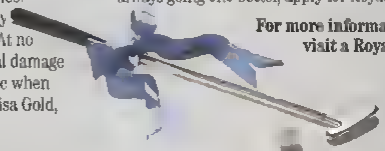
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China's headlong rush to capitalism

BY PETER C NEWMAN

China's current political upheaval is being duplicated in that continent-of-a-country's economy, as its born-again entrepreneurs rush to consolidate their own brand of capitalism. Canadian businessmen have been selling their wares to the Chinese for years, but now—pending resolution of the student revolt—the gates are swinging wide open. Most of the new contacts are in the form of joint ventures, propelled by China's determination not only to raise its standard of living but to turn a profit in the process.

A recent example of this burgeoning trend is the deal signed on April 22 between the Guangzhou (Canton) Battery Industry Co. and Battery Technologies Inc. (BTI), an innovative high tech battery firm in Mississauga, Ont. The 20-year partnership will operate under rules similar to any North American joint venture, with each participant sharing equally in risks, profits and losses. The Canadians will supply patents, financing and equipment for the new battery assembly line, while the Chinese are responsible for production premises, labor force and marketing facilities. China's new spirit of free enterprise is evident in the wording of the contract. It specifically forbids the Canadians to coproduce batteries with any other Chinese partners and sets out a 17-per-cent net profit minimum on annual export turnover.

Wang Ren, president of the Guangzhou battery factory, is equipping the new $13-million facility, which is scheduled to come on stream within 24 months. The existing Chinese battery plant makes about 500 million nonrechargeable, zinc-carbon and primary alkaline units a year with a workforce of more than 3,000; the new factory expects to turn out half as many manganese rechargeable batteries worth more than twice the former product, requiring only 50 workers. Selling even two-thirds of the expected 250 million batteries a year at a 20-per-cent markup would return the Chinese an estimated 100 per cent on their capital investment during the first year.

A new deal with a Canadian firm shows China's determination to raise its standard of living and to turn a profit in the process

"The Chinese," said Wayne Hartford, chief executive officer of BTI, "are developing their electronics and communications industries very quickly, but most of the rural areas still don't have good electrical service. That's why transistor radios that cost the equivalent of $2 are so popular, and flashlights, as well as cellular phones, are almost a necessity of life—all of which means there is a tremendous market for batteries. China is industrializing rapidly, but their labor rates remain incredibly competitive. The average worker in Hong Kong earns $3.50 an hour, while in South Korea the going rate is about $2.50. In China, it's $1.50 per day."

The BTI batteries, based on an Austrian invention, are claimed to be 50-per-cent less expensive than existing rechargeables, to last longer and be much safer environmentally because, unlike the currently available models, they contain no nickel or cadmium.

On top of the Chinese deal, BTI has just signed a similar contract with Oh Yang International Ltd., a $40-million conglomerate in South Korea which plans to export its surplus production to the United States. Meanwhile, a Buffalo-based group intends to make the BTI product in a new plant at Albany, N.Y., while Kerr McGee Chemical Corp., a major American refiner of manganese dioxide, has initiated a development contract with BTI to apply its technology to car and boat batteries with hopes of eventually replacing the current lead-acid models. Groups from Lithuania, Hungary and India are also negotiating licensing arrangements. All this activity is particularly impressive because BTI has yet to produce anything but pilot-plant samples—although a full-scale prototype manufacturing operation is due to open in 1990 at Richmond Hill, Ont. As well, an Australian firm, Sherwood Overseas Co. PTY Ltd., has already built a plant under licence in Perth. Sherwood is already moving in equipment, and its officials say that they hope to begin production by the end of the year.

What has struck Hartford and other BTI executives most forcibly as they negotiate their way into Asian markets is the creative impulses of local banks. "Oriental economies," said Hartford, "seem to work on a self-fulfilling prophecy. The reason the banks over there get so excited about venture-capital projects like ours is that their success rate has been so high—and the reason their success rate is so high is that they're not afraid to provide capitalization without demanding deterrent guarantees."

To finance their Chinese and South Korean ventures (or at least the portions not covered by Ottawa's Export Development Bank), Hartford and BTI president James Miller called on an executive of the Standard Charter Bank in Hong Kong, which has been doing business in China for 138 years and which was one of the few outside banks to maintain at least one branch (in Shanghai) even in the harshest days of China's Communist takeover.

After briefly analysing their business plan and licensing contracts, the Hong Kong banker took the pair to see Charles Wrangham, one of Standard's managing directors. The Canadians left the building the same afternoon, with the bank's pledge to offer the required funds at preferential interest rates—without any collateral or personal guarantees. The only condition was that the business plan they had presented stand up to banking officials' scrutiny.

"The assumption in dealing with these people," said Miller, "is that you're going to do business together. It's not like Canadian banks who start out by saying, 'What was your grandmother's maiden name and can we have your firstborn as collateral?' In Hong Kong, they don't just want to loan out money but are looking beyond that at the potential of funding a growing organization across the Pacific. During 2½ hours with the Standard, we got a lot farther than we have with Canadian banks in the past 2½ years. Here, they wanted 200-per-cent collateral, plus personal guarantees and a pledge for all of BTI's assets."

Canada's trade with China and other Pacific Basin countries is expanding so dramatically that more and more Canadians are becoming exposed to the advantages of creative merchant banking. That could have all kinds of drastic consequences—and might even drag Canada's banks into the 20th century.

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PLAY BALL!

THE SKYDOME'S FINAL BIRTH PANGS HAD ALL THE TENSION OF A PENNANT RACE

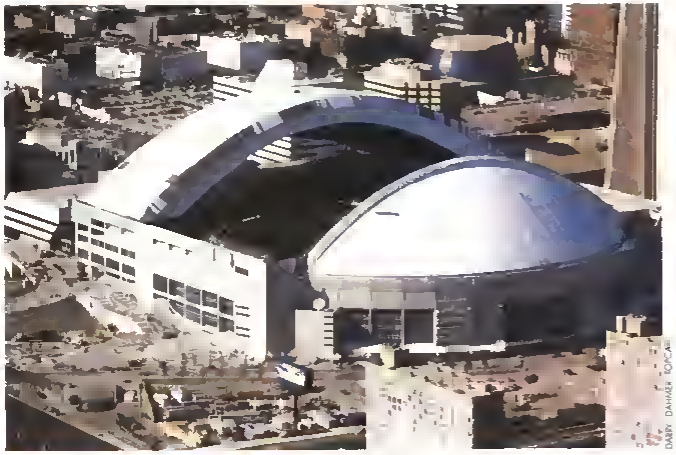
In the final, frantic week before Saturday's opening date, the drive to ensure that the world's first multipurpose domed stadium with a fully retractable roof would meet municipal safety standards had all the tension of a major-league pennant race. Only three days before an inaugural spectacular for 55,000 spectators hosted by television star Alan Thicke, Toronto city inspectors and council members swallowed hard and made their decision: a stadium with a missing seal that allowed the roof to leak during rainstorms and some rooms that had not been equipped with emergency telephones was safe enough to open. At the centre of the drama was the SkyDome, a $500-million complex flexible enough to host events from football and baseball games to trade conventions and rock concerts. But it is primarily a sports stadium, the new home of the Toronto Blue Jays and the Canadian Football League (CFL) Argonauts. And the size of the structure alone—with its roof shut, the SkyDome could enclose a 31-storey building or Rome's Coliseum—emphasized the moneymaking magnetism of professional sport. Said Buck Martinez, a former Blue Jays catcher who is now a television commentator on The Sports Network (TSN): "Baseball is big business these days, and domed stadiums make the sport more efficient."

Attract: As a ball-player-turned-broadcaster, the 40-year-old Martinez has been well placed to observe the forces that have combined to make professional sports a multi-million-dollar industry. He spent 18 years playing for three major-league teams before switching to a pay TV-network broadcast booth with Toronto-based TSN in 1987. During that span, fans of hockey, football, basketball and baseball began turning to newspapers' business sections as well as the sport pages for information about their favorite teams.

Sometimes, they discovered that the local favorites had decamped. In the National Football League (NFL) alone, the Raiders left Oakland, Calif., for the larger Los Angeles market in 1982, the Colts abandoned Baltimore for Indianapolis in 1984, the Cardinals forsook St. Louis for Phoenix last year—and New York City's Jets and Giants both use Giants Stadium in New Jersey. As a result, cities from Vancouver to St. Petersburg, Fla., have built new stadiums, some with roofs, to attract—or retain—a popular civic status symbol: a major league sports franchise (page 46).

The postwar boom in professional sport franchises has been particularly beneficial for major-league baseball and the NFL. And while the CFL has shrunk to eight teams since Montreal withdrew in 1986 and remains financially shaky, early sales of more than 26,000 season tickets have led Argos owner Harry Ornest to predict a good season's business under the dome. In baseball, continued high fan interest during the 1960s and 1970s resulted in the expansion to 26 teams—from 22 in 1962—among them, the Seattle Mariners and Toronto Blue Jays.

Profitable: In 1977, eight years after the National League Montreal Expos first took the field at ramshackle Jarry Park, the Blue Jays opened the season at a similarly makeshift ball yard carved out of the gridiron at Toronto's Exhibition Stadium. There, and at other stadiums, television's partnership with major-league sports has proved to be mutually profitable for broadcasters and team owners alike, as advertisers lined up to promote their products—beer and automobiles in particular—to stay-at-home fans. As a result, NBC TV charged up to $650,000 for a 30-second commercial during last January's broadcast of Super Bowl XXIII. There, in Miami, the San Francisco 49ers defeated the Cincinnati Bengals in an NFL championship game that attracted a worldwide audience of 750 million viewers.



DARBY DAHMER/TOPICAL



BRIAN WIEBE/MACLEAN'S

Opening-spectacle scene; SkyDome (below, left): emphasizing the moneymaking magnetism of professional sport

When Martinez began his second season behind home plate in 1970 for the Kansas City Royals, he earned $10,800 at a time when a factory worker in Canada made $6,197 yearly. Since then, the average industrial wage has risen to $29,445—a 4.75-fold increase. But the average baseball salary is now 18 times higher than it was in 1970, soaring to $701,018 from $38,118. Indeed, statistics compiled by the Major League Baseball Players Association show that 120 of 680 players who began the season on the big-league rosters this year have contracts that are worth more than $1 million (U.S.).

Threat: Among them is Mark Langston, a hard-throwing pitcher whom the Montreal Expos recently acquired from the Mariners. The talented Langston has predicted that he will sign a three-year contract next season for at least $9 million. One reason for such confident expectations, like their counterparts in professional football and hockey, baseball players have used the courts and the threat of strikes to win the limited right to sell their services to the highest bidder once their contracts expire.



BRIAN WIEBE/MACLEAN'S

Thicke: combined forces

In response, baseball team owners in particular have sporadically taken collective action to contain their employees' ballooning salary demands. To that end, they banded together and refused to sign any so-called free agents whose old teams still wanted their services during the 1986 and 1987 seasons. But arbitrators have since ruled that, in doing so, the owners had colluded to deprive the free agents of their true market value. Released from such collegial restraints, several owners—the New York Yankees' flamboyant principal owner, George Steinbrenner, among them—have shown that they are ready to tap guaranteed revenues from the sale of TV broadcast rights and offer contracts to rival players.

Indeed, for a limited package of baseball coverage that includes exclusive rights to the World Series, the CBS TV network alone will pay $1.4 billion for a four-year contract that begins in 1990. That amount will provide each of the 26 teams in the National and American leagues with a $12-million payment each year. In addition, each club can still reach a separate agreement for local broadcasts of 81 regular-season home games. And with a team that plays in one of the most densely populated areas in the United States, Steinbrenner recently signed a 12-year cable TV contract that is worth $602 million.

Baseball's two Canadian entries enjoy relatively good broadcast revenues. For one thing, the Expos currently have a five-year, $30-million marketing agreement with the Labatt Brewing Co. Ltd. The 1986 agreement allowed the London, Ont.-based brewery—whose parent company owns 45 per cent of the Toronto Blue Jays—to become a prime television sponsor of the Expos. Still, Steinbrenner's huge local TV contract has sparked concern that teams in such rich media markets as Los Angeles and New York City will eventually dominate franchises in such smaller cities as Milwaukee and Kansas City. Andy Hawkins, a journeyman pitcher who entered the 1989 season with a modest record of 60 wins and 58 losses, was one of three free agents who have already profited from Steinbrenner's bid to buy on-field success: he has signed a three-year contract for $4.3 million.

Lure: At the same time, many cities across the United States and Canada seek the continent-wide publicity that a major-league team provides for its home city simply through regular TV coverage and media reports on its scheduled games. Covered stadiums, with their guarantee of good playing conditions, enhance the image promotion. At Toronto's SkyDome, the stands will be air-conditioned in

THE BEST FEATURES OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR BALL PARKS

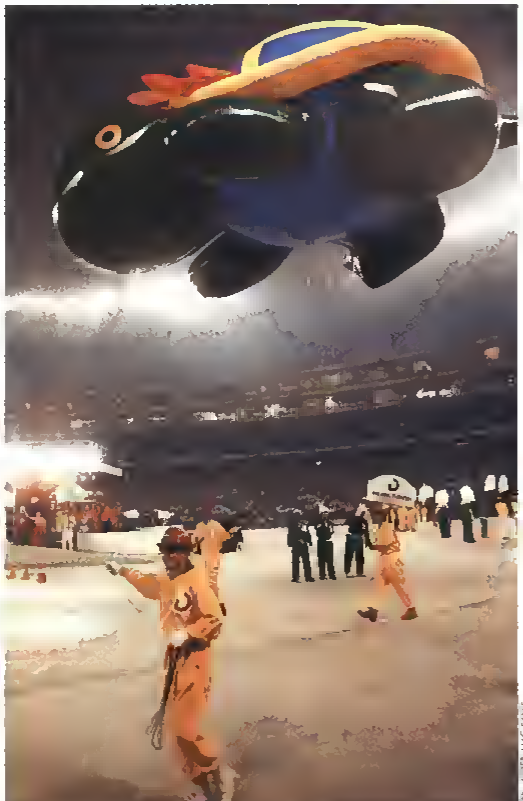
warm weather and heated on cool days

Last year St Petersburg almost managed to lure the Chicago White Sox from their 79-year-old Comiskey Park to a $132-million domed stadium that the Florida city is building—and financing with the sale of city- and county-backed bonds But the White Sox have wrung a promise of a new stadium from Illinois state legislators, and the Florida Suncoast Dome is nearing completion without a big-league tenant.

In Canada, at a staggering cost, Montreal gained a stadium—though without its planned roof—for the 1976 Olympic Games Thirteen years later—with the cost of the stadium now totalling $850 million—Quebec government officials say that the Expos' home park could finally have a functioning retractable roof in operation sometime this month In any event, the British Columbia government won the race to build the first fully enclosed stadium in the country in 1983 when it opened Vancouver's B.C Place a $126 million structure that was topped off by a permanent fabric cover

Crucial. One year after that event, politicians and businessmen in Toronto were in the early stages of a partnership that would eventually see the SkyDome rise on a downtown site leased from CN Rail. And as dome advocates canvassed Blue Jays players for their views, it was Martinez who first suggested that the dome's design should combine the best features of indoor and outdoor ball parks—by means of a retractable roof

Another crucial issue was how the stadium would be paid for North America's 10 other covered stadiums have all been financed largely through such means as direct government grants, state-backed bonds and special sales taxes But then-Premier William Davis of Ontario wanted private enterprise to match the province's and Metro Toronto's $30-million contributions to SkyDome financing Trevor Eyton—the president of Brascan Ltd. and a well-connected executive in an empire of more than 150 companies controlled by Edward and Peter Bronfman—responded to that challenge Encountering Davis at a party in Toronto's Royal York Hotel in 1984 Eyton said that he "could not imagine not being able to get $5 million from each of eight or 10 major Canadian companies" to raise a domed stadium



BRIAN ATKINSON/VAN BANS

Balloon mascot 'Domer': exclusive boxes and upholstered seats

During the past five years, in fact, SkyDome's projected final costs have risen to about $500 million because of extras, which include a 350-room hotel, a health club and five restaurants—and overtime pay for construction workers But Eyton has raised a total of $140 million by persuading each of 28 corporations to invest $5 million toward the building of the stadium (Besides its $30 million grant, the province also guaranteed $150 million in bank loans a pledge that could result in further government subsidies if the SkyDome does not turn a profit.) Ten-year leases on so-called SkyClub seats—5,800 upholstered seats—generated another $20 million Rental income from 10-year leases on 161 private luxury boxes that cost between $100,000 and $225,000 in yearly fees have produced another $40 million

Exclusive Still that infusion of private money has become one of the most controversial aspects of the new stadium's financing For their $5-million entry fee, the corporations—including three breweries that will share so-called pouring rights at different events—received such returns as four free slots in the stadium's minuscule 575-space underground parking lot as well as free use of a luxury box for 97 years.

More importantly, 25 firms, among them Imperial Oil Ltd and McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd., gained the exclusive right to supply the stadium with such products as soft drinks, fast food—and even toilet paper Indeed representatives of the Stadium Corp. of Ontario Ltd (Stadco), the provincially created body that will run the dome, estimate that McDonald's four restaurants and 20 snack stands within the SkyDome will take in gross sales of $408 million during the stadium's first 10 years of operation

Profits Critics, including former Olympic runner Bruce Kidd, say that the $5 million entry from consortium members—who will share most of the profits from the stadium—is "a bargain-basement price" In response, Glenn McKee, operations manager for McDonald's at the SkyDome, maintains that the fast-food giant will pay a high rent to Stadco In return for the right to sell hotdogs, peanuts and Big Mac hamburgers at the SkyDome, the chain will remit 38 per cent of the stadium outlets' gross sales And Eyton added that many corporations paid their $5 million at a time when there was no clear indication of what they would get in return for their money Said *Toronto Sun* publisher Paul Godfrey, who, as Metropolitan Toronto chairman during the early 1980s, heavily backed the SkyDome project "They could get a better return if they left their money in the bank"

Certainly, the two men who combined their talents to win the design competition for the new stadium have a high personal stake in the SkyDome Architect Roderick Robbie mortgaged his Toronto home to pay for what ultimately became the contest-winning design, and he estimates that he and structural engineer Michael Allen have spent $700 000 of their own money revising their concept The partners say that they hope to recoup that investment by selling the patented design of the stadium and its retractable roof to other prospective dome builders

Telescoping: The two men spent much of 1984 revising ideas for a movable roof, often sketching potential designs on restaurant napkins and scrap pieces of paper Early in 1985, as he was taking a flight from Toronto to Ottawa, Allen came up with the rough outlines of the SkyDome's outstanding feature a telescoping roof whose parts fit snugly together and do not cast a shadow on the playing field and most of the stands when the cover is retracted His elegantly simple solution dividing the roof into four panels, one of which is permanently fixed over the north end of the stadium The other three sections that are stacked above it when the roof is open are all mounted on wheeled mechanisms, including a section that rotates along reinforced steel tracks to the south end of the circular stadium Then the remaining two arched panels slide forward on rails to cover the centre of the stadium.

The design works: only one week before the scheduled opening ceremonies, workers successfully tested an electrically powered structure that weighs 6,995 tons and is designed to slide into place in approximately 20 minutes. Indeed, Robbie and Allen say that they spent as much time working on a seating plan suitable for both a baseball diamond and a rectangular football field The answer, which they adapted from a similar design in Houston's Astredome: two movable sections holding 17,418 chairs, which can put spectators on the sidelines of both games

Meanwhile, the future of Exhibition Stadium will remain in doubt until Toronto's bid for the 1996 Summer Olympic Games is decided in 1990 Until then, stadium officials are considering such potential attractions as stock-car races and exhibition cricket matches to replace the Argos and Blue Jays

Resilient: The Jays' new home contains such technological wonders as an electronic scoreboard that is 33 feet high and 110 feet wide and a pitcher's mound that will sink below the surface of the playing field when not in use Still, despite a campaign in the local press to have the playing field covered with natural grass, SkyDome officials said that real grass was too fragile for a multipurpose stadium Instead, they chose a synthetic surface consisting of an improved, more resilient type of Astroturf This week, former batting coach Cito Gaston will lead a team of highly paid athletes onto the SkyDome carpeting But the Jays' newly appointed manager will not know if its confines will favor hitters or pitchers That is because only a few adventuresome construction workers have hit baseballs within a structure that is a new source of civic pride—and a site dedicated to the business of sport



McKENNA/CANAPRESS PHOTO

George Bell's last Exhibition Stadium homer: rights

MALCOLM GRAY *with* DAN BURKE *in Montreal* LARRY BLACK *and* DAVID LINDORFF *in New York City and* ANNE GREGOR *in Los Angeles*

THE SCOTCH AND HOTDOG SET

Paying premium rates for a hotdog is only part of the stiff entrance fee to the most exclusive seating area in the SkyDome 161 private boxes which stretch around the stadium in the form of a semicircle on two levels Based on their size and location, rent for the luxury suites runs to $100,000, $150,000 or $225,000 annually Each tenant must also pay for the installation and decoration of a bar, kitchenette, washroom and lounge area As well, each SkyBox tenant has to buy 16 tickets for each of the 81 regular-season baseball games that the Blue Jays will play in the stadium At $18 per ticket, that adds another $23,328 to the yearly cost Douglas Crashley, the president of Toronto-based Tulledm Investments Ltd., is one of 16 businessmen who are sharing a 10-year lease on a $150,000 SkyBox. He estimates that the syndicate will spend at least $125,000 to decorate a suite that is about 13 feet wide and 37 feet long But Crashley has balked at the price of catered food in the SkyBoxes—and has organized a protest group of 96 SkyBox tenants.

Now, that group wants to negotiate lower prices with the firm that has an exclusive contract to supply the luxury suites with such items as $6.50 hotdogs, $5 bowls of peanuts and 28-ounce bottles of Scotch costing $95 Tenants are not allowed to bring their own food or drinks into their suites For its part, a spokesman for the caterer, Toronto-based Bitove Corp , said that the company's prices are similar to those charged for room service in local hotels Still the firm's gourmet veal hotdogs are twice as expensive as the all-beef frankfurters that McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd will sell in 20 stadium outlets serving the general public

Meanwhile, the suites provide a plush reward for corporate partners in the dome project. Firms that paid $5 million each toward the capital costs of the stadium each received free use of a $225,000 suite for 97 years as a partial return on that investment. The remainder of the boxes have all been leased—almost all of them to firms whose executives say that they plan to use them to entertain business clients They are assured of good seats for baseball games, most of the boxes have excellent sight lines down the first- and third-base foul lines. If they choose to SkyBox occupants can join the crowd all the suites have 12-seat balconies that open into the stadium And despite the protests over Bitove's price list, corporate hosts who invite clients to see a baseball or football game from the company suite can claim an 80-per-cent tax writeoff for the food and drink that they serve

M.G.

A STADIUM IS BORN

A MASSIVE CAST RAISES THE ROOF

As Toronto's SkyDome rose on a downtown site during the past 32 months, stadium builders, operators and future tenants have matched its progress by releasing a flood of facts, statistics—and sheer promotional bravado. In Toronto, critics and supporters alike now know that the world's first fully retractable stadium roof weighs 6,995 tons—the equivalent of 2,376 family sedans—and contains 1½ times as much concrete (210 000 tons) as its looming next-door neighbor, the CN Tower. That structure has its own record: at a height of 1,822 feet, it is the world's tallest free-standing structure. At the same time, the $4 million celebrations that were held to mark the June 3 SkyDome opening included a chorus line that organizers claimed was the longest in history, with 900 high-kicking volunteers. Harry Ornest, who last year paid $5 million to buy the Toronto Argonauts from Carling O'Keefe Breweries of Canada Ltd., said of the stadium, "It is not only the Eighth Wonder of the World but the Ninth as well."

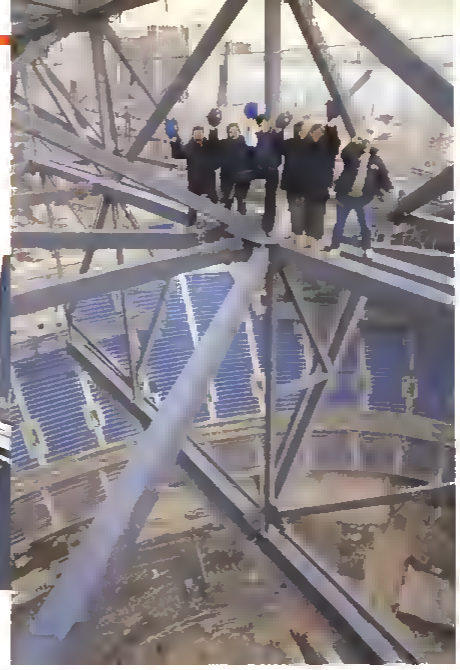
Crush: The Stadium Corp. of Ontario Ltd., a provincial Crown corporation that operates the SkyDome, planned the opening spectacle on a grand scale. The celebrations, which could generate as much as $1 million for charity, had a cast of more than 4 000 participants including such entertainers as the legendary jazz pianist Oscar Peterson—backed up by the Toronto Symphony—and Juno Award-winning rock band Glass Tiger. Still, the performers, a laser show and a fireworks display played a supporting role to the star turn of the 90-minute performance: the first public display of the retracting roof in action. At the show's conclusion, with a structure that spans eight acres open to the skies, about 55,000 spectators spilled into the streets—and provided the first indication of SkyDome's crowding effect on Toronto's downtown centre.

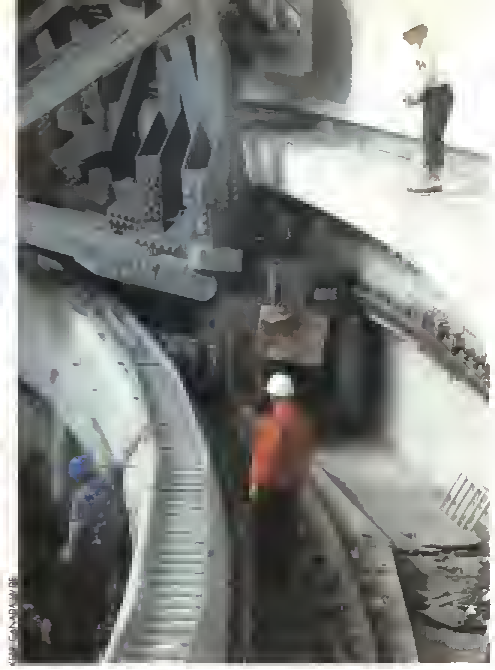
Because the stadium has only 575 parking spaces on its site, planners want patrons to leave their cars at home and use public transit to get to and from the SkyDome. City officials said that fans who drove could try to use the 27,000 parking spaces that they claimed are located within a 1.5-km radius of the stadium. In the meantime, SkyDome officials predicted that, despite opening-night pressures, the traffic crush of vehicles and people on the streets near the SkyDome will eventually ease about 30 minutes after the building empties. Said one: "There will not be chaos. Congestion, yes—but not chaos."

MALCOLM GRAY



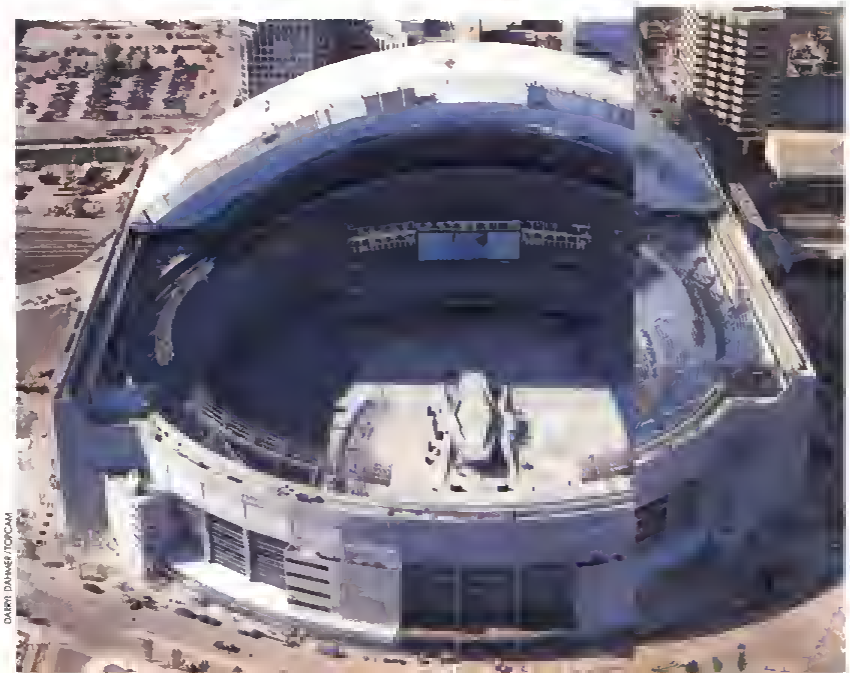
CASSIDY CANADA WIDE





CASSIDY CANADA WIDE

Construction workers at the SkyDome site; and an aerial view of the nearly completed stadium (below): a flood of facts, statistics and promotional bravado



DARYL DAHMER/TOPICAM



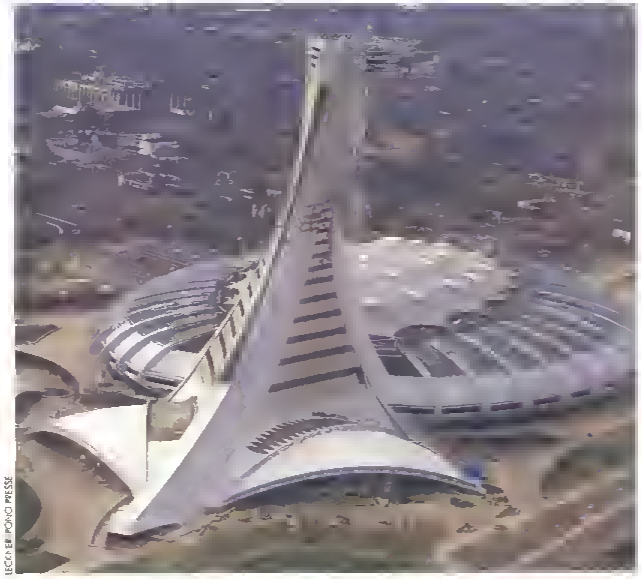
THORNHILL CANADA WIDE

Workmen on beams over the dome (above left), part of the system used to open and close the dome; and pouring concrete (below): the roof was a star turn

DOMES OF DISTINCTION

STADIUMS BECOME SYMBOLS OF URBAN SUCCESS

With the opening of the SkyDome, Toronto became the 11th North American city to venture into the costly business of operating a domed stadium. Despite the economic risks involved, such structures have become a symbol of urban success and prestige—leading St Petersburg, Fla., to build a dome even before city officials had secured a major league sports franchise. As well, the technical challenges involved in building the roofs for the stadiums have resulted in imaginative solutions—and expensive failures. Among them:



LECCHI-BRUNO/PRESSE

Montreal's Olympic Stadium: cost overruns and a roof that would not retract

OLYMPIC STADIUM, MONTREAL

Ever since construction began in 1973, Montreal's bold attempt to build the world's first sports stadium with a retractable roof has been fraught with problems. Known in Montreal as "the Big Owe"—a reference both to its shape and its outsized debt—the 59,723-seat stadium was originally constructed for the 1976 Olympic Games and later used for professional sports and other events. But because of cost overruns, which have pushed the price to $850 million to date from the $80 million that organizers had originally projected, as well as technical problems, the Big Owe has never had a functioning retractable roof. Still, that could change by the end of June.

Designed by French architect Roger Taillibert, the stadium's roof, consisting of 25,000 square yards of Kevlar, a synthetic fibre five times as strong as steel, was intended to slope from a huge reinforced concrete mast over the playing field to the sides of the structure. But Taillibert's design relied on hot-air cannons to melt the snow before it accumulated on the roof, and civic authorities decided that it would not be safe enough. As a result, for 10 years fans of the Montreal Expos baseball team—the stadium's principal user—shivered in the spring and autumn and sweated under the summer sun while the concrete stump of the roof mast loomed over the facility as a bleak symbol of civic failure. Then, in 1987, the Olympic Installations Board, a provincial government agency, finally equipped the stadium with the tarpaulin covering. Still, attempts to retract the roof resulted in rips and failure—and it has remained closed, forcing the Expos to play all of their home games under cover. At the same time, the stadium has earned a reputation as one of the least comfortable in major-league baseball, with players and fans expressing dislike for the dank atmosphere and cavernous dimensions of the Big Owe.

But the latest effort to give the stadium a functioning roof may succeed. Four years ago, the Olympic Installations Board awarded the huge Montreal-based Lavalin Inc. engineering firm a $118-million contract to make the roof function. Last month, company technicians, after installing a complicated new pulley system, succeeded in opening and closing the roof in a 10-hour test run. Now company officials say that they will reduce the time to 90 minutes by July 15—or pay a $10-million penalty and install an air-conditioning system free of charge.

Meanwhile, recent renovations—including a new carpet of artificial turf, 650 additional seats at ground level and improved, below-ground baseball dugouts—have enhanced the stadium's interior. Said Expos president Claude Brochu: "Now it is a completely different place." If Lavalin's engineers succeed, the Big Owe could shake off its sad image of failure and start life anew.

THE ASTRODOME, HOUSTON

When the Astrodome opened on April 9, 1965—for the first major-league baseball game ever played indoors—Americans hailed the massive $18.9-million concrete, steel and plastic structure as a historic engineering feat. With a rigid dome shielding its 150,000-square-foot playing field of pampered natural grass from the Texas heat, wind and rain, the Astrodome was the world's first permanently covered stadium.

The roof, 642 feet in diameter and constructed on the principles of American architect Buckminster Fuller's geodesic dome, contains 4,596 rectangular panes of Lucite, an acrylic material designed to allow the sun to shine through without casting shadows. Still, members of the Houston Astros baseball team soon complained that the resulting glare made it difficult for them to catch fly balls. As a result, stadium officials ordered the Lucite tinted grey over the diamond. But the tint was not good for the grass, which turned a sickly shade of brown. As a result, when baseball teams took to the field for the 1966 season opener, their spikes dug into another revolutionary baseball first—synthetic grass. Now, Astroturf—as the material came to be called—blankets more than 500 sports arenas in 32 countries, including Toronto's new SkyDome.

Besides being home to the National League Astros, the Astrodome is used by two football teams—the Houston Oilers of the National Football League and the University of Houston Cougars. In fact, it is in play an average of 290 days a year for sports and other events ranging from rodeos and rock concerts to religious revivals. The Astrodome is currently undergoing $120 million worth of renovations to increase its seating capacity by 10,000 seats to 55,000 for baseball and 65,000 for football.



CP—THE RAY T. DUNN



PSHIP IMAGE FINDERS

The Houston Astrodome (left), B.C. Place stadium: technical challenges have resulted in imaginative solutions

B.C. PLACE, VANCOUVER

The billowing white dome rises 200 feet above the heart of downtown Vancouver. Canada's first domed stadium, B.C. Place was inaugurated by Queen Elizabeth II on March 9, 1983, and officially opened three months later. The stadium's imaginative and highly unusual engineering design contributed to its distinctive appearance. The roof of B.C. Place consists of translucent Fiberglas-woven fabric that is puffed aloft by continuous streams of compressed air rising from any of 16 electric fans located around the perimeter of the 60,000-seat, 250,000-square-foot stadium.

Another unusual feature of Vancouver's $126-million stadium—which then-Premier William Bennett's Social Credit government built in only 26 months and which was known to many Vancouverites as "the Bennett Bowl"—was that it did not acquire a name until months after the Queen's visit. In 1987, B.C. Pavilion Corp., a Crown corporation set up to manage the province's Expo 86 pavilion, took over the stadium, which has since drawn record crowds for events ranging from tractor-pulling contests to rock concerts and trade shows. As well, the home of the Canadian Football League's B.C. Lions—and the hub of Expo 86—has proved an efficient money-maker for the province. Last year, bookings for 216 days resulted in an operating profit of $2 million.

At the same time, the stadium still lacks an important asset—a major-league baseball franchise which officials are endeavoring to attract within the next five years.



VINCENT PETERSEN/MACLEAN'S

Florida Suncoast Dome: a white elephant sitting on prime land

THE FLORIDA SUNCOAST DOME, ST. PETERSBURG

Against a sultry Florida sky, the Suncoast Dome, with its Teflon-coated cloth panels stretched across a supporting network of more than 180 miles of cable, looms like an overgrown mushroom cap. But the unfinished 43,000-seat stadium is more of a huge white elephant sitting on 8½ acres of prime Florida real estate—it is a multimillion-dollar home in search of an occupant.

St. Petersburg city officials voted in the summer of 1986 to spend $60 million to construct the domed stadium. And they simultaneously launched efforts to entice the American League's Chicago White Sox, then playing to dwindling crowds in a dilapidated ball park, to move to the area where 18 major league baseball teams regularly conduct spring training. Supporters in the resort community of 250,000 residents printed Florida White Sox T-shirts—and Chicago newspaper columnists responded by soliciting dirty white socks to send south.

At the same time, businessmen across the bay in Tampa—who were considering building their own domed stadium—were attempting, unsuccessfully, to buy another baseball franchise, the American League's Texas Rangers, to complement their professional football team, the Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

At midnight last June 30, moments before the Illinois general assembly adjourned for its summer recess, state legislators in a session televised live in the state of Florida passed a bill designed to guarantee a new stadium for the White Sox if they stayed in Chicago. Meanwhile, construction costs for St. Petersburg's dome have risen to $132 million, and contractors estimated that it would take another $35 million to outfit the stadium for baseball—if the city ever finds a team to play there.

ANNE STEACY *with* **DAN BURKE** *in Montreal,* ***DEREK WOLFF*** *in Vancouver and* ***KENNETH ALLEN*** *in St. Petersburg*



Eyton (right) and friends at countdown celebration: 'a cold-blooded assessment'

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE ELITE

TREVOR EYTON GETS BUSINESS TO HELP

Trevor Eyton is accustomed to the routine exercise of enormous financial power. As president and chief executive officer of Brascan Ltd., Eyton operates the $4.9-billion holding company that has interests in natural resources, financial services and consumer products. He is also right-hand man to the billionaire Bronfman brothers. Peter and Edgar, who—through their firm Edper Investments Ltd.—own a controlling share of Toronto-based Brascan. Eyton, 55, also sits on the board of directors of at least 24 corporations. His connections give him access to key members of the Canadian corporate elite, and in 1984 Eyton demonstrated just how powerful his influence can be. As political pressure for a domed stadium mounted in Toronto, Eyton casually remarked to then-Ontario Premier William Davis at a party that he would have no trouble raising $5 million each from as many as 10 partners to help finance the project. With that, Eyton set in motion the chain of events that led to the construction of the SkyDome.

By the time the site and plans for the SkyDome were officially announced in January, 1985, Eyton had lined up 13 corporate investors. They included McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd. and Imasco Ltd., the Montreal-based firm that owns Imperial Tobacco, and they were all willing to pay $5 million in return for privileges that had not been determined. The agreements eventually included exclusive advertising privileges and a share of future stadium profits. Then, as costs began to increase, Eyton enlisted new firms until the number reached 28—for a total contribution of $140 million. Eyton told *Maclean's* last week that the new stadium 'really is far greater and grander than I ever imagined at the outset." Eyton also lauded the partnership between the public and private sectors that made the dome possible.

Still, the way that funding was arranged for the SkyDome—so far costs approach $500 million—has sparked controversy. According to the *SkyDome Partnership History*, distributed by Dome Consortium Investments, the firm that represents the SkyDome's corporate investors, Ontario and Metropolitan Toronto each contributed $30 million to the project, compared with the corporate total of $140 million. Bank loans provided another $150 million, while the sale of boxes, stadium seats and a possible public share offering are expected to raise at least $80 million. But some critics say that Eyton should have thrown the process open to tender. Others say that the arrangements give the corporate partners unusual benefits at the expense of Ontario's taxpayers.

Risks: For his part, Eyton said that the corporate investors took unusually high risks, and he rejected the tender option. He added: "I've seen many requests for tenders and I've never yet seen a request where it said, 'I want a tender on a dream, no location, no facility, no tenants, no costs, no revenues, give it your best shot.' That just doesn't happen out in the real world." As well, he said that he selected corporate partners who are leaders in their fields. Said Eyton: "It was a cold-blooded assessment of who were the biggest and best in their respective fields."

Eyton also rejected claims that offering potential partners 99 years of exclusive advertising and supply rights at the SkyDome was too generous. He said that the Stadium Corp. of Ontario Ltd., the Crown corporation formed to operate the stadium, can demand that the goods or services accepted equal or surpass the price, quality or service of anything comparable on the market. Declared Eyton: "If they're that, the public isn't harmed in any way."

Partner: Born in 1934 in Quebec City, the son of an engineer and his wife, Eyton graduated from the University of Toronto law school in 1962. After joining the Toronto firm of Tory, Tory, DesLauriers & Binnington the same year, he became a partner within five years. Married to Barbara Jane Montgomery and with five children, Eyton counted among his clients Edgar and Peter Bronfman. In 1978, Eyton helped to engineer the Bronfmans' takeover of Brascan, whose major asset was Brazilian Light and Power Ltd., an asset-rich Brazilian electrical utility, which he then patriated to Canada. In 1979, the Bronfmans named Eyton president of Brascan, which has since grown into a sprawling and wealthy conglomerate.

Clearly, not all the SkyDome consortium members will reap large profits from participation in the SkyDome. Arden Haynes, chairman and chief executive officer of Toronto-based Imperial Oil Ltd., said that he doubts his company will ever see much of a return on its $5-million investment. Said Haynes: "We had to stretch a lot to make an economic justification." He added that he thought it unfortunate that some of the commercial aspects of the partnership have clouded the initial purpose, which was to build something for the community. Still, Haynes was unreserved in his praise for Eyton's role. Said Haynes: "Sure, somebody besides Trevor could have put the deal together. But he *did* it." Clearly, a casual remark—from the right person—can help make dreams a reality.

BARBARA WICKENS

An alarming catch

Critics condemn the use of drift nets

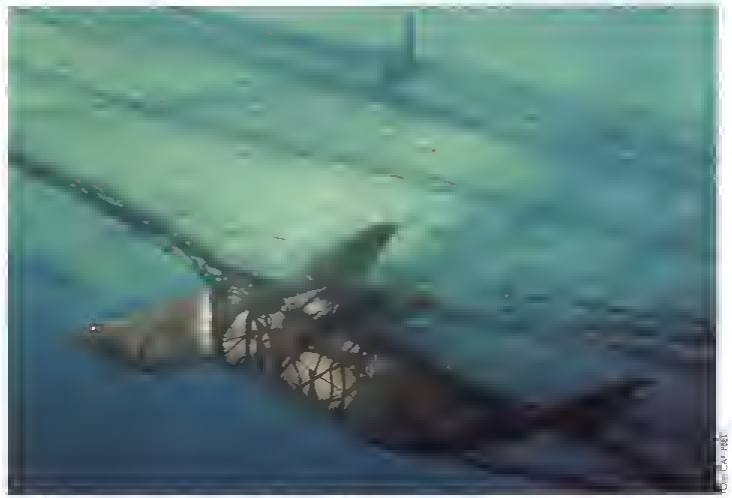
Critics have denounced them as "the marine equivalent of genocide" and as "the biological strip-mining of the sea." At issue is the growing use of so-called drift nets, which fishermen can leave hanging vertically in the ocean from buoys to a depth of 30 feet extending over 35 miles. As tons of fish are caught, they in turn serve as a lure for porpoises, seals, oceangoing turtles and even seabirds—which then also become tangled in the nets and die. As well, concern is growing among Canadian and U.S. fisheries officials that North Pacific drift nets operated by Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are scooping up millions of young salmon bred in North American waters. Said Democratic Senator John Kerry of Massachusetts: "A fundamental pirating of the oceans is going on. The entire ecosystem is being damaged on a wholesale basis."

Last month, the first concrete program aimed at controlling the problem got under way when Canadian scientific observers began going aboard Japanese squid-fishing boats operating drift nets in the North Pacific. (Although drift nets are used in the Atlantic and other oceans, their most widespread use is in the Pacific.) The agreement to post observers aboard the boats grew out of a joint U.S.-Canadian government delegation to Japan in May. The delegates failed to persuade Japan to reverse the expansion of its fishing activities in the Pacific. But Japanese officials did agree to allow observers on board its vessels until Dec. 31, an action that will permit the observers to monitor the way the drift nets are used. Said John Davis, a marine scientist with the federal fisheries and oceans department in Vancouver: "It's a major start. It will give us quite a bit of information."

Still, some critics of drift nets say that ultimately they must be banned. Currently, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan operate at least 700 squid-fishing vessels that set drift nets in the North Pacific. Each night, the boats set about 80 miles of clear nylon nets that are invisible under water. The nets are efficient for catching squid—and everything else that they encounter. Their mesh is designed in a way that lets fish push their heads through it, but catches them by their gills when they try to withdraw. Other creatures attracted by trapped fish, perish as well. The U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service estimates that about 850,000 seabirds become entangled in the nets and drown every season, while environmentalist organizations say that the nets kill tens of thousands of whales, porpoises, seals and other aquatic mammals each year.

At the same time, North American fishermen and conservationists say that drift nets could severely deplete Pacific salmon stocks. According to West Coast fisheries experts, an estimated 20,000 tons of salmon—equal to about 25 per cent of the annual commercial catch by B.C. fishermen—are caught in squid drift nets annually. Added Vancouver's Davis: "What a lot of people suspect is that there are a number of vessels, particularly Taiwanese, that are ostensibly fishing for squid but are catching salmon. We have to have some fair amount of activity out there to account for the large amounts of salmon being offered at low prices on foreign markets."

Officials in Ottawa say that posting observers aboard Japanese drift net boats may, at best, serve as a first step in controlling their use. Still, some officials in Washington opposed plans to place a small number of U.S. observers on Japanese vessels. Instead, they argued that more effective methods were needed to monitor drift net fishing. Steven Swartz, an environmental scientist with the Washington, D.C.-based Centre for Marine Conservation, said that it could be years before an international agreement to strictly regulate—or ban—drift nets is concluded. Said Swartz: "There is a general feeling that ultimately they should be phased out. A lot of countries see that fact as the end point of any negotiations, and so they are reluctant to even start talks."



Sea lion caught in a drift net: scooping up millions of creatures in the North Pacific

Meanwhile, fishermen west of Vancouver Island reported last month that an eerie calm had settled over an area where they were accustomed to seeing seabirds, including albatrosses and puffins. Bruce Petrie of Sooke, B.C., who has fished for salmon for the past 26 years, expressed concern that seabirds, walruses and whales that he used to watch while he fished have begun to disappear. Petrie added that drift nets may be the cause. He also said that drift nets are catching B.C.-bred salmon before they can return to their native waters. "What's really horrible is that there is no selection," said Petrie. "The drift nets catch everything." If the opponents of drift nets are right, that situation could worsen until the controversial nets are at least subjected to strict international controls.

MARK NICHOLS *with* **LAURIE GILLIES** *in Vancouver and* **WILLIAM LOWTHER** *in Washington*

Ecological rock

Pop musicians sing out to save the planet

It resembled the historic Live Aid concert of 1985 a global jukebox featuring some of the world's top musicians performing for a cause. And like the original world benefit for African famine relief, the event was broadcast to an audience expected in advance to number one billion viewers in more than 100 countries. Last Saturday's multinational concert titled Our Common Future, also reflected the new activism in rock music by focusing on an urgent global issue: the environment. The performers included Elton John in Edinburgh, Diana Ross in London, Herbie Hancock and John Denver in New York City, Midnight Oil in Sydney, Sting in Rio de Janeiro, along with artists in Los Angeles, Norway, Tokyo and Moscow.

The five-hour broadcast featured prerecorded messages of environmental concern from political leaders, including Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, and from people in cities around the world. But unlike Live Aid, which collected $250 million, the purpose of the event was to raise not money but awareness—about environmental issues ranging from acid rain to the earth's depleting ozone layer. Said Sting, who last month completed a 14-country world tour with Amazon Indian chiefs on his campaign: "We are really talking about the quality of our lives—the air we breathe and the water we drink—without which there is nothing."

That commitment among rock stars reflects mounting public concern about the health of the earth. Indeed, since the African famine cause, no issue has galvanized the pop-music world on such a scale. This week, to coincide with World Environment Day on June 5, British-based Virgin Records is releasing *Spirit of the Forest*, a pro-ecology fund-raising song that features more than 60 performers, including Ringo Starr, Joni Mitchell and Iggy Pop. On June 11, Alberta-based cowboy singer Ian Tyson hosts a concert with Canadian folksingers Gordon Lightfoot and Murray McLauchlan to fight the proposed damming of the Oldman River in the south of Tyson's home province.

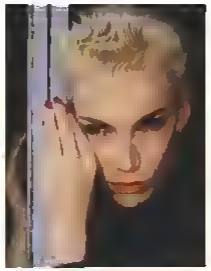
The concert is a benefit in support of an organization called Friends of the Oldman River, which claims that the damming will cause an ecological crisis. And next week London-based Greenpeace will launch a double album titled *Rainbow Warriors*, featuring such top artists as U2, Sting, Peter Gabriel, Eurythmics and Vancouver's Bryan Adams, with a news conference at the United Nations headquarters in New York. It retails in Canada for $14.98. The benefit recording for the international environmental group was first released last March in the Soviet Union to mark Greenpeace's successful negotiations with the Kremlin to open a branch in Moscow next year.



Dutilleux, Sting and Chief Raoni: a worldwide campaign to save the Brazilian rain forest

Of all the pop artists crusading for the environment, Sting, 37, has shown the greatest commitment. A veteran activist, he has already taken part in both Live Aid and the 1988 London tribute concert for jailed black South African leader Nelson Mandela. He was also involved in an international and an American tour in support of the human rights organization Amnesty International. When Sting first heard about the plans for Our Common Future, he expressed disinterest, claiming that he was "burned out." And he told *Maclean's* in a recent interview that he was "bored to death by the idea of concerts for causes." He added: "Really, what it's now about is talking, dialogue, information."

Sting eventually did agree to perform, in order to gain another platform for his rain forest campaign. But his attempt to spark discussion has taken the form of a glossy, 128-page book entitled *Jungle Stories: The Fight for the Amazon* (Little, Brown, $19.95), published in Canada last month. Featuring 100 color photographs by Belgian film-maker Jean-Pierre Dutilleux, it chronicles Sting's growing interest in the Brazilian rain forest and one of its largest tribes, the Kayapo Indians. The book is a fund raiser—the target is $3.5 million—for The Rainforest Foundation, a group set up by Sting and Dutilleux to generate popular interest in preserving 72,000 square miles of Brazilian jungle (an area roughly the size of Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Ireland combined) from logging and farming.



Lennox mobbed in Moscow

During a news conference to promote his book in Toronto last month, Sting sat with three Kayapo chiefs, including Raoni—a startling figure dressed in a yellow parrot-feathered headdress and wearing a wooden plate in his lower lip signifying his status as a warrior. The four cited scientific claims that because rain forests remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release oxygen and moisture, deforestation will lead to a worsening of the so-called greenhouse effect—where the earth undergoes a warming trend due to pollutants in the atmosphere, which would lead to global drought. Later, in the interview, Sting pointed to the foggy skyline outside his hotel room window and said, "This is not normal weather for May." Running his fingers through his long hair, he added: "It's the same everywhere you go. The weather is totally messed up and I think the rain forest is one of the reasons."

Along with offering warnings about the greenhouse effect, participants in the Our Common Future event sang out against acid rain, the hazards of nuclear power and threats to wildlife. The show, produced by Hal Uplinger and directed by Tony Verna—the American team responsible for the Live Aid broadcasts—was the brainchild of Warren Lindner, a American lawyer who was secretary for the World Commission on Environment and Development from 1984 to 1988, which operates under the auspices of the United Nations. Lindner told *Maclean's* that he hoped the show might encourage what he called such small but important steps at the community level as recycling waste and planting trees. Said Lindner: "People *can* make a difference. With all the existing resources, we have never had a greater opportunity to turn it around."

A similar optimism is featured in the record *Spirit of the Forest*, which was released last week as a single and a video in Britain and the United States (there are no current plans for a Canadian release). Against a backdrop of chimpanzee squeals and elephant calls, artists including Starr and Mitchell sing of the threat to the jungle, but keep returning to the upbeat refrain, "You'll never break the spirit of the forest." The double album *Rainbow Warriors*—named for the Greenpeace ship that was sunk in 1985 by the French intelligence service in the port of Auckland, New Zealand—is more varied in tone. It features 31 previously recorded songs by some of rock's most popular artists. The tracks include Peter Gabriel's *Red Rain*, Eurythmics' *When Tomorrow Comes* and R.E.M.'s *It's the End of the World*. The performers agreed to donate their royalties from the record to Greenpeace, which has already sold one million copies in the Soviet Union and hopes to reach total sales there alone of four million, despite its price of 10 rubles ($20)—one-fifth of the average Soviet weekly wage. When it was released there in March, an album-signing session in a Moscow record store turned into a near-riot as Soviet fans rushed to get close to Gabriel, Eurythmics singer Annie Lennox and U2's guitarist, the Edge.



Cockburn: linking the environment with native rights

Canadian pop artists are also campaigning to preserve the environment by saving forests. Last month in Toronto's Convocation Hall, the Temagami Wilderness Society sponsored a benefit concert featuring Lightfoot, McLauchlan, Cowboy Junkies and Marie-Lynn Hammond. The show drew a capacity crowd of 1,700 and raised $50,000 toward the group's campaign to prevent logging in a forest near the Northern Ontario town that includes some of the world's oldest red and white pine trees. And a group campaigning against the proposed logging of British Columbia's Stein Valley—located 125 km north of Vancouver—will hold its sixth annual festival in the nearby town of Pemberton in August with a concert featuring Lightfoot and Bruce Cockburn. Said Cockburn, who campaigns for rain forests in his hit single *If a Tree Falls*: "The thing about logging, it's short-term quick-buck planning that doesn't take into account what happens 20 years down the line, when there are no trees at all."

Increasingly, artists campaigning for forest protection are linking the cause to native land claims. Like Sting, who says that he believes the Brazilian rain forest can only be saved by respecting Kayapo Indian territory, some Canadian musicians are aligning themselves with native people. Cockburn, for one, joined the Haida Indians of British Columbia's Queen Charlotte Islands on two occasions in 1987 in their efforts to block the logging of virgin rain forest. Many native groups in North America share the belief that one day the people of the world will unite as "warriors of the rainbow" to save the planet from destruction. And growing numbers of rock musicians who are taking up the environmental cause, including those who sang in Our Common Future, have already joined that crusade.

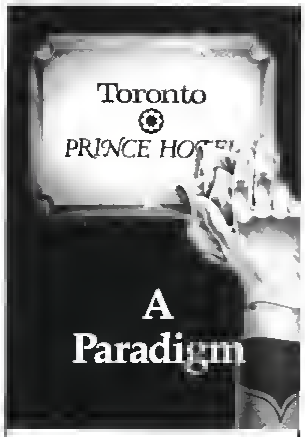
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FILMS

To sir, with laughs

Robin Williams shines as a renegade teacher



Williams: a teacher who preaches free thinking and the folly of conforming

DEAD POETS SOCIETY
Directed by Peter Weir

He has been called the funniest man in America. And after his Oscar-nominated performance as a comic disc jockey in the 1987 hit *Good Morning Vietnam*, assuming a dramatic role as a prep-school teacher in a film titled *Dead Poets Society* seems like a perverse career move for Robin Williams. But it makes sense. Like the disc jockey in *Vietnam*, who ends up teaching English to the Vietnamese, the teacher in *Dead Poets* is a renegade with an incendiary sense of humor, a preacher of free thought in a place that prohibits it. And he does manage to slip some stand-up routines into his Shakespeare class, impressions of Marlon Brando as Julius Caesar and John Wayne as Macbeth. But *Dead Poets* is more the story of the students than of the teacher. And it is a beautifully crafted movie, despite a plot that seeks easy answers from the back of the Hollywood textbook—a one-two punch of melodrama and sentiment.

Set in 1959 at a Vermont boys' school, the movie focuses on a group of students whose lives are changed by a new English teacher, John Keating (Williams). Defying the school's stern authorities, Keating throws out the curriculum and tries to teach his pupils to think for themselves. In one class, he has them all tearing out and crumpling up the introduction to their poetry text, which explains how to measure the quality of verse on a graph. Like a drill sergeant, he marches them around outdoors to illustrate the folly of conformism.

Enchanted with Keating's iconoclasm, the students learn that when he was a student at the school he founded a strange sect called the Dead Poets Society. It was "dedicated to sucking the marrow of life," Keating explains to them. "We didn't just *read* poetry, we let it drip from our tongues like honey." Secretly reviving the society, a group of seven students holds late-night meetings at its former headquarters, a cave near the college. Trooping through the moonlight, they are impatient to leave the 1950s behind. The main drama concerns Neil (Robert Sean Leonard), whose passion for acting meets with disapproval from his strict father. Defying him, Neil takes to the stage as Puck in a midwinter production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Storm clouds loom, and a little poetry turns out to be a dangerous thing.

Like *If* , British director Lindsay Anderson's 1968 movie about boarding school rebellion, *Dead Poets* depicts a boy's own world where girls appear as a distant mirage beyond the campus. Compared to *If* , which ends with a massacre by student guerrillas, *Dead Poets* is conservative fare, a modest tragedy buffered by an upbeat ending. But the movie is full of well-observed touches. Australian filmmaker Peter Weir directs with lyrical finesse. And Williams acts with sensitivity and depth, revealing the teacher's wisdom that lies beneath the wisecracks of a brilliant comedian.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

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Sex in the U.S.S.R.

A Soviet movie exposes more than skin

A source of controversy behind the Iron Curtain and of curiosity in the West, *Little Vera* has brought glamor to *glasnost*. It is the biggest box-office hit in the history of the Soviet Union, where more than 50 million people have seen it since it opened there last October. Its frank portrayal of sex and nudity signals a new era of tolerance in Soviet cinema. And its star, Natalya Negoda, has emerged as the first Soviet sex symbol. Offering a literal interpretation of *glasnost* (openness), she graced the cover of *Playboy* in May and posed for a revealing photo spread. But with all the emphasis that has been placed on the novel concept of Communist cheesecake, it is easy to lose sight of the movie itself, which exposes far more than skin.

Little Vera, which opened in Canadian cinemas late last month, presents a gritty view of punk violence, drug abuse, alcoholism, domestic brutality and industrial blight. With sharp edges of humor and anger, it depicts a generation of youth in revolt. Adolescent angst has become a rock 'n' roll cliché in North America, but it is startling to see it in such a raw, innocent form—Soviet-style. Having won awards during the past 10 months at film festivals in Montreal, Venice and Chicago, *Little Vera* represents a new wave of cinema uncensored by the Kremlin. Its erotic scenes, which have caused so much furor in the Soviet Union, are not explicit by Western standards. However, the movie is both sexy and smart—by any standard.

A rebel without a cause, Vera is a tanned minx with streaked hair, fishnet stockings and a black leather miniskirt. She lives with her alcoholic father and shrewish mother in an apartment overlooking a railway in a Black Sea port of the Ukraine. Destined for a bleak future as a telephone operator, Vera has begun staying out late and drinking with the local delinquents. At an outdoor rock dance, which later turns into a brawl, she meets Sergei (Andrei Sokolov), a blond, blue-denim hunk who could pass for a California surfer.

They make love in his student dormitory. And before long, he has unceremoniously moved in with Vera's family. Her parents are appalled. "What will the neighbors think?" her father asks. But Sergei makes no attempt to ingratiate himself. Why are your parents so dumb?" he asks Vera. "I'm bored here." Day by day, Sergei taunts Vera's drunken father with his insolence, until violence finally erupts. Unlike her callous boyfriend, Vera at least tries to be compassionate toward her parents, even if the generation gap seems unbridgeable.

Little Vera's 27-year-old director, Vasily Pichul, dissects Soviet society with unsparing kitchen-sink realism, while treating his characters with empathy. He reveals the mounting sense of despair behind the carefree rebellion of youths looking for summer fun in a seaside town. Pichul's camera prowls catlike across horizons of industrial squalor. In one melancholy scene, a sailor—an earnest suitor whom Vera has rejected in favor of Sergei—sunbathes by the sea. But the beach is strewn with concrete rubble, and the sailor winces as a tattoo artist slowly etches a large cross onto his chest.

In another scene, while Vera and Sergei lie kissing in the sand, he asks her if she has a goal in life. "Sergei," she replies, "we have a common goal—communism." The sarcasm in her voice is palpable. Stripping away the illusions of the Iron Curtain, *Little Vera* is an intimate story that never loses sight of the big picture.

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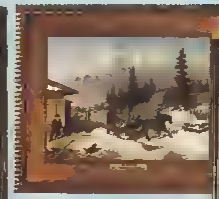
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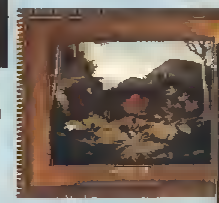


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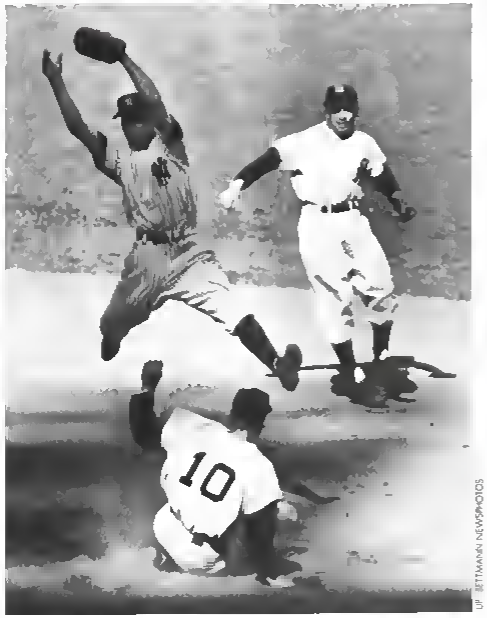
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Diamonds are forever

New books pitch baseball's enduring appeal

Baseball holds a singular place in North American life. To devout fans, weaned on a diet of box scores and batting averages, it can seem less a game than a world unto itself. In his 1982 book, *Late Innings*, baseball chronicler Roger Angell wrote about the sport's "effortless, disarming capacity to bring its adherents closer together." The culture of the diamond, with its lively history and vivid personalities, has often proved fertile ground for writers seeking a glimpse into the North American psyche. Recently, several additions to baseball's literary roster have offered fresh insights into the game's enduring appeal. The best of those, David Halberstam's *Summer of '49* (Macmillan, $29.95), recalls a classic pennant race and, in the process, achieves a graceful evocation of an era that already seems impossibly distant. Two other works—Mike Bryan's *Baseball Lives* (Collins, $27.95) and Dan Turner's *Heroes, Bums and Ordinary Men* (Doubleday, $24.95)—present equally intimate portraits of the game by examining it through the eyes of those for whom it has been both a job and a way of life.



UP. BETTMANN NEWSPHOTOS

***Boston Red Sox versus New York Yankees, 1949*: myths**

As a 15-year-old in the summer of 1949, Halberstam found himself absorbed by the pitched battle between the Boston Red Sox and the New York Yankees for the American League pennant. Traditional rivals, both blessed with some of the day's most talented players, the two teams jockeyed furiously to the final innings of the season. In retelling the tale, Halberstam—the author of 10 other books, including *The Best and the Brightest*, about the war in Vietnam—has focused on the cast of characters who played out the ball park drama. Such stars as Joe DiMaggio, the regal Yankee outfielder, and Boston's Ted Williams, whom he describes as a "philosopher king of hitting," inevitably dominated the field. But the author also includes memorable supporting players, including Ellis Kinder, the Red Sox pitcher for whom drinking and womanizing formed an essential part of his pregame routine. Halberstam rounds out his account with sketches of other individuals—writers, broadcasters, businessmen and fans—who were bound up in the events of that summer.

Halberstam, whose last book, *The Reckoning*, described America's industrial decline in the face of Japanese competition, clearly views baseball of the late 1940s as a mirror of a country in transition. The sport's color barrier, he notes, was at last falling—although the Yankees and Red Sox were among the last major-league teams to integrate black players. And he argues that the emergence of television—the first World Series was broadcast in 1947 to an estimated audience of three million people—heightened the players' celebrity and eventually helped them win a measure of independence from the often parsimonious team owners. Halberstam cannot entirely resist romanticizing the era as an innocent time in which baseball formed "the binding national myth." Still, he allows the players themselves to emerge as flawed but fascinating human beings. And *Summer of 49* does capture eloquently the roots of any youthful fan's personal connection to the sport. "Baseball," Halberstam writes, "was the first comprehensible topic for a young person of that generation."

Bryan's *Baseball Lives* is also about personal connections to the sport, although his approach differs strikingly from Halberstam's. The book consists almost entirely of interviews with men and women for whom baseball is a livelihood—not only players but coaches and managers, front-office executives, stadium employees and scouts. The result is a happy cacophony of voices and opinions about baseball, from the minor-league club general manager who markets the game as an entertainment product, to the Baltimore grounds keeper who fervently believes that artificial turf in stadiums has diminished the sport. Some of Bryan's subjects lament baseball's metamorphosis into big business, but many still find sustenance in the game's simpler pleasures. Remarks Rex Barney, the announcer at Baltimore's Memorial Stadium: "Every day in some ball park in this great country, somebody is making the greatest catch someone else ever saw."

Baseball lives are few and far between in Canada. As Ottawa journalist Turner observes in *Heroes*, a collection of profiles of Canadian ball players, Canada lacks what the United States has—"a proud tradition of knowing how to play ball, and knowing how to play it right." Indeed, scarcely a handful of Canadian players have proven sufficiently talented to reach the major leagues. Still, from Turner's portraits of those who made it—Toronto's Goody Rosen, briefly a star with the Brooklyn Dodgers in the 1940s, or Cambridge, Ont., native Rob Ducey, a young outfielder with the Toronto Blue Jays—and of those who *almost* made it, it is clear that a passion for baseball is by no means an American monopoly.

Turner is an awkward stylist, with a predilection for self-conscious folksiness. But *Heroes* is plainly a labor of love, and the author's affection for his subjects is redeeming. Like *Summer of 49* and *Baseball Lives*, the book evokes the wonder of a summer game whose deepest pleasures linger long after the final pitch of autumn.

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Telling tales

Katherine Govier charts the progress of love

BEFORE AND AFTER
By Katherine Govier
(Penguin, 269 pages, $22.95)

In the past few decades, Canada has won a reputation as a prolific producer of high-quality short stories. Alice Munro, Mavis Gallant and John Metcalf are among those who have proven themselves masters of the difficult form, which demands both incisiveness and the appearance of effortless simplicity. Toronto-based author Katherine Govier, a native of Edmonton, is a relative newcomer to those ranks. Known also as a novelist, she was widely praised for her first book of stories, *Fables of Brunswick Avenue* (1985), about residents of a downtown Toronto street. Her new collection, *Before and After*, offers a series of snapshots from the progress of love: tales of couples meeting, quarrelling, separating or learning the complicated art of getting along. Clearly a feminist, Govier, 40, writes with a special consciousness of the difficulties of women. Yet her approach is generous to both sexes. And her best stories show that the forces that restrict women also limit the lives of men.

Govier's heroines are mostly of her own generation, middle-class baby boomers who grew up amid the unprecedented prosperity and expectations of the postwar era. In the opening stories, set in the late 1960s and early 1970s, those characters are in the first flush of womanhood. The pill has given them unprecedented sexual freedom, while the rise of feminism is slowly broadening their sense of what is possible, in terms of both careers and human relationships. But their experiments in living show mixed results at best. By the end of the book, Govier's protagonists, older and balancing jobs and families, have learned that every success comes with a cost. As Marian, the married central character of *The Bomb Scare*, tells Ted, a former lover whom she meets again by chance, the fires of romance have dimmed. "Sometimes, I feel as if it's all a job, you know, the house, all the arrangements, as if I've gone into business with someone."

Marian's comment contains the seeds of revolt: a few minutes later, she goes to bed with Ted. Their tryst ends badly because Ted, afraid of sabotaging his own family life, cruelly rejects Marian shortly after they make love. Despite Ted's behavior, Govier succeeds in making him sympathetic—and that is the story's strength. Although a few of Govier's male protagonists veer dangerously close to parody, she balances the picture by giving her heroines some human faults and weaknesses.

Ultimately, the fates that engulf her characters have a mysterious, unknowable quality, which Govier symbolizes by evoking the powers of nature—an Alberta blizzard in *Big Game* or the titanic forces that created oil beneath the earth's surface in *The New Thing I'm About to Do*. In the delightful short sketch *The Open Door*, a couple on holiday in Europe quarrel and finally make love—under the spell of the strange, fragrant night outside their cottage. "The open door made an avenue to the cosmetic glamor of the water, the pebbles of light that led along the path to the castle," Govier writes. "It let in the odor of rich, loamy blackness, unknown plants on the moor."

That passage also illustrates Govier's ability to turn a phrase, something she can do with epigrammatic precision. In the fascinating long tale *Domain*—about two couples holidaying in a remote Ontario resort area—she deftly exposes the selfishness that motivates some crusaders for noble causes. Watching some cottagers, a local marina owner named Roy observes to himself: "They all wanted their spot on the rock, their dishwasher and satellite dish. Then they became conservationists."

But the best story in the collection, *After the Fire*, contains no mockery. It is the tale of a Canadian couple, Ken and Althea, vacationing with their two young children in Corsica. As brush fires sweep the dry interior of the island, they try to drive away from the flames that approach the village where they are staying. The family comes perilously close to losing their lives. But by overcoming their antagonisms and co-operating with each other, Ken and Althea eventually find safety—along with an affirmation of a love that recognizes both their differences and the need for equal partnership. Generous in spirit, *After the Fire* avoids blaming one sex for the problems of the other. Skilfully, movingly, it offers up the realization that the only world worth making is the one that men and women make together.

JOHN BEMROSE

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

1 **A Prayer for Owen Meany,** *Irving (1)*
2 **Star,** *Steel (2)*
3 **The Negotiator,** *Forsyth (3)*
4 **The Sands of Time,** *Sheldon (8)*
5 **Cat's Eye,** *Atwood (7)*
6 **A Season in Hell,** *Higgins (5)*
7 **The Satanic Verses,** *Rushdie (6)*
8 **Midnight,** *Koontz (10)*
9 **The Russia House,** *Le Carré*
10 **The Diamond Throne,** *Eddings*

NONFICTION

1 **Going Within,** *MacLaine (2)*
2 **Love and Marriage,** *Cosby (1)*
3 **A Brief History of Time,** *Hawking (4)*
4 **A Woman Named Jackie,** *Heymann (6)*
5 **Stress for Success,** *Hanson (3)*
6 **Wordstruck,** *MacNeil (5)*
7 **King of Fools,** *Parker (8)*
8 **The Arctic Grail,** *Berton (9)*
9 **Blind Faith,** *McGinniss (10)*
10 **Freefall,** *Hoffer and Hoffer*

() Position last week

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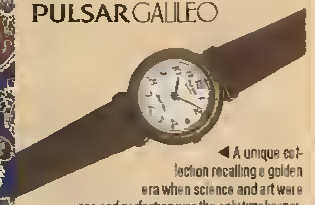
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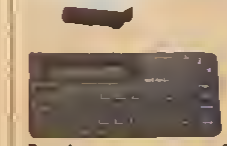
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COLUMN



Searching for a calm summer gin

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

It used to be—remember?—that summer was the time of repose, the time to collect one's frazzled nerves and unlax. The problem with the pipes freezing up at last gone, the 11-month hockey season finally not confiscating the television screen, income tax time past and the hay fever hell disappearing, summer was supposed to knit up the ravelled sleeve of care.

What happened to repose? These are the worst of times. Most anyone in the land with the faintest interest in sport has suddenly decided to take up Monopoly and macrame after listening to just some of the testimony on the Dubin inquiry into juiced up athletes. What the weight lifters were doing with their bodily fluids turned strong minds off not only sports but their supper for some extended time.

A lady sprinter described her refrigerator as sort of a science project filled with growth hormones taken from cadavers and other regions at the bottom of the swamp. Dr. Frankenstein's lab looked like a pristine haven by comparison. Ben Johnson, the world's fastest drugstore, was a pharmacologist's delight ingesting and injecting substances that would have had Man o' War banned from the home stretch for life.

In horror, the cottage-bound holidayer turns from the sports page in search of some calm and reason from an obvious source—the world of academe. There he finds that the calm, reasoned scientists of the world are acting like antic rock stars in search of a new gold album. Slavering, insanely ambitious professors out of the Mormon state of Utah announce ecstatically that they have invented the greatest thing since gravity: something called cold fusion, which any idiot apparently can whip up in his kitchen with a tuning fork and a little warm peanut butter.

The breakthrough is hailed, excitedly, by global thinkers as the solution to the world's pollution problems, since it will be a new cheap source of energy—making oil and coal and nuclear energy obsolete—available to anyone who has a tuning fork and a ready supply of peanut butter.



On examination by less-excited people with pointy heads, it was revealed that the good professors (and other ones at other universities who claimed they were there first) in fact were like shills at the midway pushing a new brand of hair restorer or the magic potato peeler. Images of chalk-faced men in cardigans trying to find a cure for cancer went out the window with the revelation of boffins trying to make a buck—and their universities scrapping for the patent on a better mousetrap.

Even the good news was bad news as blissful summer approached. Moscow presented us with the guy named Gorbachev who actually seems to want to change things and open his brooding land to elections, dipping a tentative toe into democracy. While the hidebound hawks of Washington mumble in dismay at peace actually breaking out, there is even worse at home, Gorby under siege because he is going too far too quickly, or not far enough slowly enough. It makes a chap weep, and hay fever has already done that.

If this is not enough, the leaders of China—having introduced the Heavenly Kingdom too quickly to Kentucky Fried Chicken and Hilton and beauty contests and credit cards—are stunned when the seeds they have sown result in their students doing a reprise of Woodstock in Beijing, facing down the soldiers their own age as the kids of the Sixties did, shoving flowers down the barrels of their rifles.

In Ottawa, fitting in with the season of bad news, we have a government that had two successive majorities but jerks from crisis to crisis like a Laurel and Hardy two-reeler. Because it cannot keep track of the spare budget summaries that end up in the garbage can since they are flawed, it hides for a month the fact there has been a potentially more serious leak to Mutual Life. In a panic, it then muscles the RCMP into charging broadcaster Doug Small with a crime, thus making him an immediate martyr.

Why not charge Jack Masterman, president of Mutual Life? He ended up with a copy of the same document as Doug Small was given. Was Small's sin that he broadcast his find, thus embarrassing this fumble-prone government and tarnishing the otherwise spotless image of Finance Minister Michael Wilson? The government looks first silly, then confused, then vindictive. The RCMP looks feckless, then bullied. Can you make such a muck-up of a little budget cheat-sheet that could fit in your wallet?

The answer, apparently, is yes. In Queen's Park the legislative bells have been ringing and ruining eardrums because the opposition is protesting the solicitor general going to a police station late at night to inquire about the son of a friend in trouble. Big deal. In Saskatchewan, the bells rang for weeks in another crisis. In Prince Edward Island, not the economic capital of the world, the feds have wiped out about a third of the province's income by closing the Summerside military base, apparently because the Islanders shipped only Liberal MPs to Ottawa last fall.

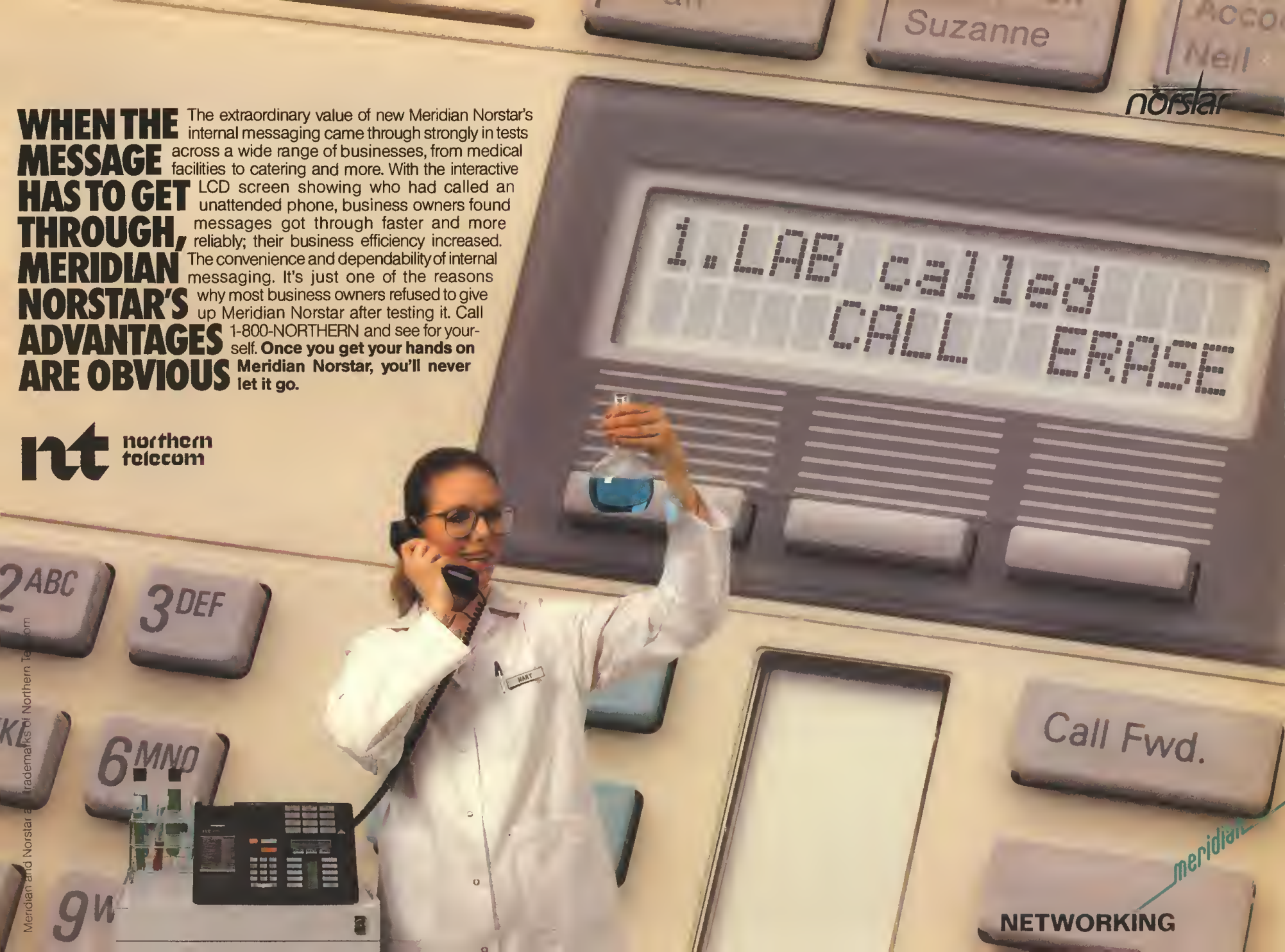
There is no good reason why so much bad news should present itself when we are about to get into shorts and a thin gin. We won't even mention Rob Lowe or the cloddish way the Toronto Blue Jays stumbled their way into a new manager or Don Getty or the fact Bill Vander Zalm has not uttered a sentence in the past month, to the great relief of Western civilization. The latter, in fact, has been the only good news of a lousy presummer.



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